

Willie Griggs, charged with assault with intent to murder in the shooting of Sheriff Pat Evans several weeks ago, was found guilty and sentenced to eight years in prison. APR 8 - 1943

Bud Spratling, charged with distilling was given two years and a day in one case and a year and a day in the second case. Eddie Spratling, charged with assault with intent to murder, was sentenced to four years in prison. APR 8 - 1943

Birmingham, Ala. ALL-NEGRO JURY BINDS MAN OVER

BRUNSWICK, Ga., April 21—(P)—An all-Negro coroner's jury, the first in the history of Glynn County, Tuesday recommended that Columbus Holley, Negro, be held for the Grand Jury on murder charges.

Coroner J. D. Baldwin said he had heard some complaints from leading Negro citizens regarding previous inquests into Negro slayings and decided to summon an all-Negro jury.

The jury recommended that Holley be held on a murder charge in the death of Willie Mitchell and on an involuntary manslaughter charge in the fatal shooting of Mitchell's wife.

Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois County Gets First Negro Petit Juror APR 3 1943

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—A Negro sat on a petit jury here Friday for the first time in the history of Cole county. He is Zeze Bagby, one of two Negroes selected at the last session of the county court. Bagby was selected a regular juror and the other was an alternate.

The colored juror was one of 12 selected from the panel to try the \$10,000 damage suit brought by Kenneth Scott, nine years ago, against Claud C. Eggers,

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Montgomery Negro

Denied Case Review MAY 4 1943

WASHINGTON, May 3—(P)—The Supreme Court refused today to review the conviction of Dave Canty, Montgomery, Ala., negro, on a charge of slaying Miss Eunice Ward, a white girl killed while on a trip with her sister to pick wild flowers near the Masonic Home in Montgomery County in 1938. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

All-White Jury Convicts Negro Youth

APR 23 1943 By Eugene Gordon, New York, N. Y.

An all-white jury of six women and six men yesterday afternoon brought in a verdict of guilty of "attempted rape" and of "assault in the second degree" against Norman Smith, 17-year-old Negro youth, who went on trial in Part 2, Court of General Sessions, a week ago, today, for attacking Gladys Kaurin, 25, night club singer.

Judge John J. Freschi set May 6 as the date of sentence.

The youth's mother, Mrs. Irma Smith, fainted outside the courtroom door when she heard of the verdict. She and her husband, with other members of the immediate family, had been requested to leave the room shortly before the jury was asked to render its decision.

The jury began its deliberations at 2:30. The verdict was returned a little more than an hour and a half later. The jury filed in once in the meantime to ask for a re-reading of that part of the court record which would clarify the judge's statement with respect to the two counts of the indictment.

Judge Freschi in his long and detailed charge to the jury gave fully two-thirds of his attention to Miss Kaurin's statements, both as they were represented in the indictment and as given on the witness stand.

PREJUDICIAL ATMOSPHERE
The atmosphere for the verdict of guilty had been prepared from the beginning, according to views of persons who had been present in court when Miss Kaurin testified last Friday. She at that time called the defendant a "dirty, filthy beast" and shouted at Harrison Jackson, defense counsel, that he was a "snake" and a "liar," all without interference from the court.

Another witness, Charles William Benison, on Monday, continually yelled at Mr. Jackson, at one point telling the Negro attorney to "put the question properly" and at another declining to answer a question because, he declared, it was "irrelevant."

This witness, too, was allowed by the court to get away with it.

Mr. Jackson in his summation referred to the newspaper smear campaign against Harlem and

Negroes Allowed To Serve On Juries In Jackson County

Mariann, June 3.—(FNS) Setting a precedent in Jackson County, negroes were drawn for jury duty here last week by Judge Freschi in his long and detailed charge to the jury.

Departing from custom, the negroes were drawn as the result of a petition from County Commissioners, who, having been informed that in some instances courts have held that discrimination against negroes in the preparation of jury lists, where names are purposely omitted, any conviction that might be obtained would be nullified.

The commissioners, believing that negroes who commit crimes in the county should be punished in the same manner as whites, petitioned the Circuit Court judges for the action.

SUPERIOR COURT JURY REVERSES RACE PREJUDICE FINDING

MAY 1 1943

By Brookline Court in the Case of the Beating By Her White Employer of Dorothy Brown

Last Thursday a Superior Court jury, presided over by Judge Broadhurst, awarded Mrs. Dorothy Brown \$752 as damages for being beaten up by her white employer, Chester Barstow, of Brookline on February 7, 1941. This case attracted wide interest because of the finding of the Brookline Court. At the time, the case was prosecuted by Attorney Julian Rainey, and in spite of the overwhelming evidence against the defendant, the latter was found not guilty by the judge. Immediately afterwards Attorney Rainey announced through the press that the finding was a flagrant miscarriage of justice and that he would take it to a higher court. In consequence, Attorney Rainey last week presented the case on the same evidence to a jury in Suffolk County. The jury decided in favor of Mrs. Brown.

At the trial, Mrs. Brown was her only witness, while the defendant had his wife and another witness to present his story which was the opposite to that of Mrs. Brown.

The final outcome of this case is regarded as a compliment to Massachusetts justice.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.
Doomed Md. Trio
Refused Review
MAY 4 1943

The Supreme Court declined yesterday to review the refusal of the Federal District Court of Maryland to order the release under writ of habeas corpus of three Baltimore Negroes sentenced to die for the slaying of Louis Pertnoy, East Baltimore theater operator.

The trio—William Jackson, Frank Williams and Freeman Holton—contended that constitutional rights were violated because of "racial discrimination in the selection and composition of the grand jury."

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Guardian
Boston, Mass.

Des Moines, Iowa NEGRO GIRL WINS \$2,174 DAMAGES WHEN BITTEN BY ESCAPED MONKEY

Minneapolis (ANP)—A Ramsey county district court jury returned two verdicts totaling \$2,714 Monday as the outgrowth of attack on Norma Jean Howell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Norman H. Howell, by a monkey in the Como park zoo.

One verdict was for \$2,500 to compensate Norma Jean for injuries to her leg and the other verdict was for \$214 to Dr. Howell to compensate him for medical expenses.

The suit in court was against Roland J. (Jack) Hinshaw, animal keeper at the zoo. The attack occurred June 27, 1941, when Norma Jean, her sister, Joan Meredith, and her mother, Mrs. Meredith Howell, were visiting the Como park zoo. The monkey, named Johnny, which had escaped from the monkey island, bit Norma Jean on the right leg, inflicting two deep gashes.

One of the witnesses for the Howells was a policeman's wife, who had been bitten the same morning by the same monkey.

Jackson County Draws Negroes For Jury Duty

Marianna—(FNS)—Setting a precedent in Jackson county, negroes were drawn for jury duty here last week by court order and served on both grand and petit juries. Departing from custom, the negroes were drawn as the result of a petition from county commissioners, who, having been informed that in some instances courts have held that discrimination against negroes in the preparation of jury lists, where names are purposely omitted, any conviction that might be obtained would be nullified.

The commissioners, believing that negroes who commit crimes in the county should be punished in the same manner as whites, petitioned the circuit court judges for the action.

Court officials pointed out that negroes are frequently called and sometimes serve on trial jury panels but they believed the calling of negroes for the grand jury service set a precedent in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM GRAND JURY
Negroes were serving on the county grand jury at Birmingham Monday for the first time in the recalled history of Alabama courts.

herding spots moved from Public School 10, near 116 st, to PS 93 on 143 st, and then on Friday to the basement of the Apollo Theatre. In front of the theatre and on the other side of the street crowds gathered to watch the kids walk unsuspectingly in to the arms of attendance officers. As soon as they were interviewed and grouped according to schools, officers hurried them off to talk it over with teachers and principals.

Down in the Apollo basement one little fellow sat silently in a crowd of youngsters ranging from 12 to 17. He was asked, "What's your story?" He blurted out: "They can't do this to me. I'm from Jersey and I'm out because they quarantined me for the mumps."

It was later discovered that the young truant's brother had been the patient and had been ordered back to school.

OFFICERS POLITE

Many of the boys claimed they were working or were seeking work. A few wanted to know if they would be refunded the price of the movie ticket they had bought. Some were supposed to be home on sick leave. One or two admitted they were habitual truants. It would be unfair to the community and to the children to say they were a vicious or mugging lot, for they were just kids.

The attendance officers were polite and even friendly in their firmness. There was no conflict. Some of them expressed interest in the kids. They said these boys and girls will need this education later on when times are tougher.

The roundup was not confined to Harlem. It began earlier in the week in Times Square.

DELINQUENCY WAR BEGINS IN HARLEM

SEP 29 1943

Two-Year \$285,000 Project

Started in 3 Schools by City

Board and 2 Foundations

New York Times

New York, N. Y.

TO BE USED AS A MODEL

Educational and Psychiatric

Specialists to Help—Close Civic Cooperation Sought

SEP 29 1943
By BENJAMIN FINE

To reduce delinquency and help maladjusted children in underprivileged areas, the Board of Education, in cooperation with the New York Foundation, has started a two-year education program in three Harlem schools, to cost \$285,000.

An effort will be made to provide an enriched curriculum for the 5,000 elementary and junior high school pupils involved in the project and bring the school and community closer together. Eighteen special teachers have been assigned by the board to work with the children. In addition, each school will get the services of psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers and recreational leaders.

The project is to be financed jointly by the New York Foundation and the school board. The foundation, whose interests are in social welfare, education and public health, will contribute \$60,000 a year, while the board will contribute \$80,000. The Hofheimer Foundation is to give \$5,000 for the first year.

Outline of the Program

More extensive than any school program yet attempted, the main purpose is to utilize all of the facilities of the school and community. It calls for keeping the school open evenings, providing after-school and Saturday recreational facilities, additional welfare and teaching personnel, means for bettering parent-school relationships and adjustment to individual child needs.

Dr. Frank J. O'Brien, Associate Superintendent of Schools, is chairman of a joint advisory council for the Harlem project with Dr. Marion Kenworthy of the New York School of Social Work serving as vice chairman. The active director of the work will be Dr. Ernest G. Osborne of Teachers College.

Other members of the council include Dr. Leona Baumgartner, director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene, New York Department of Health; Dr. Stephen F. Bayne, Associate Superintendent of Schools; Dr. Viola Bernard, psychiatrist, Columbia Medical Center; Miss Florence Beaumont, principal of Public School 10; Miss Regina C. M. Burke, Associate Superintendent of Schools; Justice Hubert T. Delaney, Domestic Relations Court; Dr. Abraham Ehrenfeld, principal, Public School 120; Marshall Field, New York and Chicago publisher; Dr. Rufus Hartill, Assistant Superintendent of Schools; David M. Heyman, president of the New York Foundation; Dr. Elias Lieberman, Associate Superintendent of Schools; Justice Justice Wise Polier, Domestic Relations Court; Mrs. Nathan Straus, trustee of Teachers College; Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president, Park Association of New York City; Dr.

Channing Tobias, National Council, Young Men's Christian Association; Dr. Max Winsor, psychiatrist, Bureau of Child Guidance, and Dr. Caroline Zachry, director, Bureau of Child Guidance.

Schools Chosen for Project

The schools selected for this special project are Public School 101, a junior high school for girls; Public School 120, junior high for boys, and Public School 10, an elementary school. A survey of these schools has indicated an extremely high delinquency rate. Public School 120, for example, more than 400 boys are on the court list as truants or juvenile offenders. The school officials feel that if the delinquency problem can be checked in these "bad spots," a similar pattern might be adopted in other areas of the city.

Although the program began last week, it will not be in full operation for another month. The Board of Education has found it difficult to get the necessary personnel. Many of the regular teachers have gone into war service, creating vacancies that must be filled. However, this problem is being rapidly overcome, and the special teachers and other workers will be available soon.

One of the most important aspects of this undertaking will be the emphasis on individualized instruction and guidance. Each pupil will receive special attention. Six extra teachers, selected from the regular staff, are to be assigned to each school. The Bureau of Recreation will assign three more for the afternoon program for each of the schools. Private funds will make it possible to assign psychiatrists, psychologists, research directors and social service workers.

Maladjusted children will be among the specific problems treated by the staff. Badly maladjusted girls, for example, will be placed in special classes of not more than fifteen. However, no stigma will attach to this, as the girls are to be part of the entire school and not isolated from the rest of the children. A special curriculum is to be developed for them. They will engage in activities in which they show interest. Saturday recreational and athletic events are to be held. In every respect these pupils will have the benefit of constant guidance and direction. Through this plan it is hoped that many delinquent, anti-social pupils can be brought back to wholesome social attitudes.

At all times the parents will be urged to participate in school events. The relationship between parent and teacher is to be strengthened and brought to the fore. In fact, a program is being planned that will center around the adults. Without the aid of the parents, the educators know, the program cannot hope to succeed.

Cooperation of Civic Agencies

The project also calls for the coordination of community and school resources. The teachers

will work closely with existing community agencies, such as clubs, welfare organizations, churches and clinics. A "follow-up" program will check whether the help the children get is proving valuable. However, it was emphasized that this would not be a "superimposed" plan. At all times educators and parents will work closely together, trying to reach mutually agreeable solutions.

Attempts will be made to enlist the children in community projects. Although the work they do may not be significant, the officials point out that the spirit in which it is performed will prove valuable.

The course of studies will be adjusted to meet the needs of the individual children. It is planned to introduce a more flexible school day program. Where found desirable, new subjects will be added or existing ones modified.

To determine the value of the program, the advisory council has established a research committee to evaluate the demonstration. Arrangements have been made with the Teachers College Institute of Educational Research, headed by Dr. Irving Lorge, to test the results of the experiment at definite intervals. Thus the school officials can determine whether it should be expanded or discontinued.

Commenting on the significance of the project, Dr. Osborne declared: "We will be provided with a very good opportunity to see whether a school with supplementary services can make any impact on delinquency in the community in which it serves. We hope that many of the things we do will set the direction for other schools in the city."

Dr. O'Brien, who has helped formulate the policies of the demonstration, said the school authorities might get a better understanding of the educational needs of underprivileged or delinquent children as a result of the project. He pointed out that such extra-curricular activities as dramatics, dancing, arts and crafts and shop work would be included.

"A better type of community relationship than we had in the past should come out of this," Dr. O'Brien added.

The plan for the Harlem program was proposed last January by Mr. Heyman to Mayor La Guardia, who transmitted it to Dr. John E. Wade, Superintendent of Schools.

Truancy Factor In Delinquency Increase Here

New York, N. Y.
Bronx and Brooklyn

Lead Boroughs in Juvenile Problems

Eighty-one per cent of the increase in juvenile delinquency offenses during the first four months of 1943 over the comparable 1942 period results from increases in "truancy," "burglary," "running and staying away from home, and disobeying parents," the latter offenses centering around the home, a report by Mayor La Guardia's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency points out today.

According to the report, there were 1618 children adjudicated delinquent in the five borough branches of the Children's Court during the first four months of 1943, as compared with 1248 such children during the same period in '42, an increase of 370.

The largest increases showed up in the Bronx and Brooklyn, with Manhattan and Queens also showing rises.

916,000 CHILDREN in 21st 1943

One thousand two hundred and sixty-four were boys and 354 girls, an increase of 338 among the boys and of 32 among the girls. Of these, 1133 were white children, an increase of 281, while the 484 Negro children represented an increase of 90.

There are 916,000 children between the ages of 7 and 15, inclusive, in the city, according to the most reliable estimates the committee can find, the legal age limits which define a juvenile.

Headed by Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands, the committee asserts its report is statistical in nature and constitutes "only a necessary first step toward constructive recommendations."

The large increase among specific types of offenses was in "truancy," with 174 more adjudications during the first four months of '43 than during the same period in '42.

Second largest increase was in "burglary," which comprised 19 per cent of the '43 net increase, with the third and fourth largest increases, respectively, in the offenses of "staying away from home" and "disobeying parents."

Largest decreases were in "shoplifting," with 26 less offenses, in "sex offense," with 15 less, and in "receiving or selling stolen goods," 15 less.

During the first four months of '43 there were 181 "sex offenses," compared with 196 in the comparable period of '42. Such offenses dropped from the fourth most frequent offense in '42 to fifth place in '42 and '43.

32-1943

D. C. Junior Police Corps Breaking Up Boys Gangs

By ALFRED E. SMITH
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—Forgotten boys, the neighborhood gangsters, are deserting their mobs and the lures of juvenile delinquency for the exciting chores of a Junior Police Corps here.

Organized during his spare time by young Police Private Oliver Cowan, who believes in boys, the corps is as yet an unofficial organization formed by the boys themselves under Officer Cowan's sponsorship.

Only a few months old, the corps has 632 bonafide members with 90 officers. Its record is amazing. Junior police have solved 42 house-breaking cases, and recovered numerous stolen bicycles, knives, tools and watches. Thoughtless boys are prevented from breaking bottles in alleys, breaking street lights, pulling false fire alarms, and breaking in bakery trucks. Some neglected alleys have been cleaned and are kept clean. Truancy among corps members has declined considerably.

The boys have effected their own organization and conduct their own meetings and program. Following the "Boy's Town" idea, they have elected a mayor, 18-year-old Jessie Dudley. William Copeland, 17, is police commissioner; Ernest Thomas, 16, is inspector of streets and alleys; John Matthews is chief of police. Each section of the general neighborhood has its precinct captain and his assistants.

Officer Cowan emphasizes the fact that the Junior Police Corps program is intended to supplement and not supplant existing programs of agencies interested in boys. However, most of these boys state frankly that they found programs of other agencies inadequate and unexciting, which led to their formation of gangs which committed minor crimes and contributed to juvenile delinquency.

Cowan receives assistance from fellow officers, including Patrolman L. J. Anderson and appreciative citizens are willing to have Officer Cowan assigned full-time to the juvenile delinquency work.

St. John Settlement Curbs Delinquency

The vital need for social and recreational service in a section of Philadelphia that ranks second highest in juvenile delinquency and adult crime is being filled by the St. John's Settlement House, at 1332 north 12th street.

In that east end of East on Broad street to 8th, there is no playground to be found anywhere from Lombard street on the south to Susquehanna avenue on the north. Yet the colored population is larger than many of our third-class cities.

Under the leadership of William O. Gilbert, this community house is doing a vital piece of work in alleviating conditions caused by congested living quarters, the lack of suitable leisure time facilities, and the prevalence of many destructive social influences.

Now five years old, the Settlement House has a full time schedule of activities that keep the twelve rooms of the building constantly filled after school hours. The Board of Directors, of which Miss Lily Cheston is president, is busily engaged in devising a program of expansion.

The work is divided into seven parts: Boys' Work, Music, Early Childhood Care, Art, Adult Education, Health Education and School of Dance. Especially interesting is the Music Department which offers instruction in piano, violin, and voice. The Chamber Orchestra regularly gives concerts.

Julia Gilbert, teacher of voice, Marie Busch, pianist, and Richard Jones, violinist, act as the music faculty.

The Art Department has been responsible for much worthwhile work, water color, mural effects, ceramics, and other types of creative expression.

Essie Moore Dorsey's class includes Ball, acrobatics, and tap-dancing for youngsters and a Saturday group for women in defense jobs.

While much interest is manifested in the music and art departments, a great deal of work is done with adults, one of the classes in dress-making under Mrs. Sarah Settles succeeds in turning out some very effective apparel.

A unique phase of the work is the Recreation Room for pre-school and kindergarten children, which is maintained by the local chapter of the Phi Delta Kappa Sorority.

Close working relationship exists between all schools of the community. Dr. James H. Duckrey, principal of the Harrison School, is chairman of the Settlement House Council.

Among the groups which give

specific assistance in furthering this splendid movement are the Dunbar and Harrison Schools, Pennsylvania Association Teachers of Colored Children, 20th Ward Civic Club, National Ideal Benefit Association, Geace Club, St. John's Junior Hostesses and Parent-Teacher groups.

St. John's Settlement House also provides recreational opportunities for boys who have been in conflict with law and known to Juvenile Court and the Police Department. Inspector J. Clark, 3rd Police Precinct states: "It is gratifying to know that such a fine organization as yours is located in our Police District and from the greatly reduced number of arrests and greatly reduced number of crimes committed it is indeed evident that your Settlement work is exerting an influence on the men and boys in this District."

William O. Gilbert, graduate of the Atlanta School of Social Work is the executive director.

Delinquency in Harlem Studied by Foundation

Peoples Voice New York, N. Y.

A proposed fight on delinquency in Harlem at a cost of \$285,000 and a two-year study, had been undertaken by the Board of Education, in cooperation with the New York Foundation. The 5,000 elementary and junior high school pupils involved in the project will be provided with an enriched program and an effort will be made to meet individual child needs.

Dr. Frank J. O'Brien, associate superintendent of schools, is chairman of a joint advisory council for the Harlem project.

The project, which will embrace social welfare, education, recreation and public health, will be financed jointly by the New York Foundation and the school board. The Foundation will contribute \$60,000 a year, while the board will give \$80,000. The Hofheimer Foundation is to contribute \$5,000 for the first year.

The project has as its main purpose the utilization of all the facilities of the school and community. It calls for keeping the school open evenings, providing after school and Saturday recreational facilities, additional welfare and teaching personnel, means for bettering parent-school relationships and adjustment to indi-

Junior Guardsmen Are Organized In Harlem's War on Delinquency

PM

New York, N. Y.

Uniforms and Drills Planned for Underprivi- leged Kids

By NATALIE DAVIS

Today in Harlem there is developing what may be one of New York City's most important anti-juvenile delinquency programs.

It's the Junior Guardsmen, a company of boys who are being trained by officers of the New York State Guard. Harlem kids are flocking to the Juvenile Welfare Council, the Guardsmen's sponsor, to join up.

Boys from 13 to 16 are eligible.

That age group, according to Nathaniel Burrell, administrative as-

sistant to Stephen S. Jackson, Director of the Juvenile Welfare Council, is the one most neglected by other organizations.

About 100 boys attended the first four drill-meetings at the State Armory at 142d St. and Fifth Ave. There were 175 marching and saluting at the weekly drill last Wednesday night.

The idea behind the Guardsmen, says Burrell, a social worker of 25 years standing is to give disciplinary and morale training to boys, who otherwise wouldn't get it at all.

Broken Homes

"Many youngsters are the victims of broken homes these days," he explains.

"More and more parents are doing war work. Kids don't know what to do with themselves. They aren't getting any training at all."

"The boys who are in the Guardsmen are underprivileged, as they say. They need attention, need someone to care about them. They want to help in the war effort."

A boy must have his parents' consent to join up. He must pass a rigid health examination administered by volunteer Harlem phy-



These 13-year-olds, members of Harlem's Junior Guardsmen stand at attention as their officer-in-charge, Sylvester Jenkins, salutes drill-master, Lt. Rozier Hansborough, New York State Guard, during the weekly drill on the floor of the 15th Regiment Armory.

By the end of September, which is induction month, Burrell hopes to have all the Guardsmen outfitted in khaki, and ready for a big review. He emphasized that, though the State Guard has given the group its blessing, it has nothing to do with Guardsmen policy. Gov. Dewey has approved the project.

The Juvenile Welfare Council hopes to form a corp of majorettes, who will be affiliated with the Guardsmen. Already a group of girls is training for a majorette band.

Enthusiasm

The Guardsmen will determine their own activities as they become more and more organized. They themselves will decide on their athletic and recreation program. Perhaps they'll be able to work for Civilian Defense groups, or put on a show for a soldier's audience.

Here's what some of the Guardsmen questioned at random along 135th St. had to say:

Robert Dunbar, 14, Grade 9A:

"Gosh—I like the Guard. It's real good fun. Besides, it keeps up my spirits. When I go to meetings, I don't have to play on the street, don'tcha see?"

George Bond, 14, Grade 8A: "Why do I like the Guard? Why, because I do, that's all. It's going to help me learn something."

Norman Brown, Jr., 13, Grade 6B: "You can help your country if you're a Guardsman. They need us. Besides, it's a lot of fun. It's the uniforms I'm waiting for."

Walter Greene, 13, Grade 7A: "I heard that you play games in the Guard. So I went over to see what was what."

Langston Scott, 13, Grade 7A: "I wanted to be a Guardsman. All my friends are. Everyone in our club, the Spades, joined. It's a good thing, that's why. And lots of fun."

I WRITE AS I SEE

By ARTHUR HUFF FAUSET

Tribune HELP THE YOUTH
Philadelphia, Pa.

I WISH the youth could sue the oldsters for libel every time they use the term juvenile delinquency against them. Allowing for a normal proportion of delinquency among young and old, does anyone imagine that more than a tiny fraction of the troubles young people get into are the results of criminal tendencies in the youth themselves? Are we to believe that youth, and particularly Negro youth are a pack of criminals?



Why don't we adults face this matter squarely and sanely, and recognize that nine-tenths of this thing we so glibly call juvenile delinquency results from our own criminal negligence? Have you ever heard of any alley cat running off with the blue ribbon at a society pet show?

Young people don't want to do criminal things any more than they want to blow

FAUSET off their own toes or gouge out their eyes. Yet I have heard of people doing even these things when circumstances surrounding their lives have so distorted reason that they don't know what else to do.

SOCIETY IS DELINQUENT

Some people think that only a crackpot says there is no such thing as a criminal boy or girl. But the crackpots are the ones who see "juvenile delinquency" every time a boy or girl commits some act which seems to be against society. The delinquent is society, not the youth.

DEC 4 - 1943

Take, for example, West Philadelphia youth around the Sulzberger Junior High School. It is to laugh to call those boys and girls a group of delinquents. They're just as regular as kids anywhere in our city. Why don't we confess that housing out there is deplorable, and that there isn't a God's blessed thing for boys and girls to do at night except drop in a tap-room for a drink and a dance?

DEC 4 - 1943

As citizens we should be interested in knowing what the effect of the Sulzberger School itself is on those kids. Do the teachers out there believe in the children, and do they have a point of view about such Negro boys and girls as would make the effect of their teaching inspirational and constructive?

TEACHERS HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY

What has the Board of Education done so far as having such teachers take orientation courses which would help to qualify them to instruct these folk and to arouse in them their true Americanism?..I wonder how many of the teachers at that school would be willing to

submit to the same kind of cross-examination by police and other authorities which I understand a number of the young folk have been subjected to because they have been accused of "juvenile delinquency." Is this business such a one-sided thing?

If we parents, teachers, reformers, and what-nots among us were liable to be clamped into reform schools and jails for many of the youthful offenses whose direct causes lies with us and not with the poor kids who have to take the rap, we'd be seeing a mighty correction in a lot of this business immediately.

PUT UP OR SHUT UP

Come off the high horse, come off! Stop taking it out on these young folk. Either give these youth a real chance to live decently and adequately or expect them to develop into muggers, knife-wielders and pistol-toters. Stop rounding up their leaders and railroading them to reform schools. That isn't a solution to anything. I'd far better take my chances with many of these youth leaders who raise instant cries of "juvenile delinquency!" leaders who raise instant cries of "juvenile delinquency!" and then shout for the opening of police stations and jails.

Put up or shut up! That goes for community, church schools and the judges. Society belongs far more to these youngsters than it does to those enemies of society whose chief recourse is to fill our reform schools and jails with the victims of our own carelessness and callousness.

Dangerous

Delinquency. Chicago Bee

OUR nation-wide delinquency is fast protruding one of the most disturbing problems on the home front. Delinquency now, as during peace times, has been a menacingly serious problem but has been insufficiently understood by the bulk of the people of this nation. And even when it is often understood, indifference has permitted the problem to remain unrelieved.

In normal times the juvenile courts alone have handled something like 200,000 cases. This is extremely large, for when it is understood that undetermined thousands of cases of delinquency never reach the courts, we can begin to get a profile view of the immensity and gravity of the problem. Today delinquency has increased 38 per cent among girls and 11 per cent among boys in this country.

Let us face it. We have been grossly negligent in the most important area of our human existence, namely, rearing the great masses of our children with intelligence, love, sufficient recreational facilities, social services, health and housing facilities. This indictment must be shared by all of us regardless of race. Think of it—five and one half million women, with

children under 14 of age, are working!

That delinquency in Negro neighborhoods is publicized does not alter the fact that the problem today is intensified and EVERYWHERE extant. Our urban population density enhances more than others the potentials of delinquency and crime.

The Negro by virtue of his overcrowding intensifies his habits, emotional tension, crude familiarity, lowering often, his general outlook on life. This overcrowding today stems from economics but more from racial causes. The restrictive covenant and the aversion by many to building more Negro housing crescendoes this social peril by the hour.

Things to do: Insist on more housing sufficient to maintain a minimum level of civilized existence. Critical material MUST be used to build; restrictive covenants must be broken for this is as critical a fight as any on the battlefield. A well ordered homefront actually is a major infusion of morale for those who are fighting to preserve institutions. Let us make them worth preserving.

Further, must arrange for better parental or community supervision for children, who often become vagrant in habits not by choice but by neglect. Recreation should be such that it promotes wholesomeness, diminishes loneliness and channels emotions into expressions of goodwill. Here we are only sketching an area but no one who hopes for a bright future should fail to complete this circle by intelligent awareness and ameliorative action.

Saving Youth Saves the State

Juvenile delinquency, of which the 14-year-old boy found guilty of a hold-up murder, is a most pitiful and shocking example, has been a problem of the Negro family which it cannot avoid. Custom paid Negro only an existence wage, the mother helping to bring in the needed income. Her children lacked example and precept at a critical time. The law saw to it that they went to school, but their training fell short of that afforded by home and school.

Now that the nation is at war with millions of women drawn into industry, the child left alone in the home has become a general problem. As always happens when an evil becomes widespread, a solution is being found. The government is taking the lead. But there is danger that the same discrimination that made the Negro mother a poor guardian of her children, may

enough among the mature, but when lines of division are set up among children that will dren who if left alone, know not race, wealth or sex, it breeds snobishness on the one hand and bitterness on the other. Democracy is impossible when youth start off with the feeling that one man is superior and

another inferior because of the accident of birth.

By all means let's have supervision for the children whom the mothers leave at home, but let's have it for all and equally. The little brown child that passes the nice brick school for whites on his way to the tumble-down shack that serves him, can never be the good American he might have been had he started life feeling that the world cared about him.

A current situation illustrates our meaning. From the day that Joe Louis began his rise through the Golden Gloves competition to the world's championship, Negroes turned toward that form of athletics until they now are half of all the winners. Were the same reward for merit given them generally numbers of them would make good generally. Everybody would be gainers. In the day of the final judgment, along with those condemned for killing the body, advocates of race prejudice will be condemned for killing the soul.

DELINQUENT PARENTS AND CHILDREN

In another effort to cope with the growing problem of juvenile delinquency in Houston, school truants have been routed out of theaters during school hours. It is assumed that when parents are notified that their children are attending shows when they should be in school, they will take necessary steps to help keep the pupils in regular attendance at school. Theaters are not the only places where truants spend much of their time. Even with the cooperation of theater owners and managers there remain the deeply rooted causative factors of laxity in parental control and absence of ample recreational facilities in keeping with the growing population.

There is growing sentiment in favor of fining parents of truants, and other would-be delinquents in the hope that a few would be urged to take parenthood more seriously. There is much truth in the statement that behind every other youthful delinquent there is at least one delinquent parent. Welfare agencies lament that the very parents who need instruction on parental controls are the ones who never avail themselves of opportunities to get such instruction. Perhaps a campaign could be launched to reach these unknowing parents through churches, clubs and other organizations.

Says Juvenile Delinquency Stems from Race Hostilities

MARSHALLTON, Del.—Juvenile delinquency offenses, such as stealing, assault and battery, and sex misconduct, may be traced to

causes related to racial hostility, Mrs. Dorothy B. Fausitt told a Senate committee, this week.

Mrs. Fausitt, superintendent of the Kruse School, here, testified at a hearing on juvenile delinquency before the subcommittee on war-time health and education at a meeting of the Labor and Education Committee of the U.S. Senate, at Washington, Friday.

Community at Fault

Said Mrs. Fausitt: "We all know the child who is filled with misunderstanding and resentment toward a world that has failed him. We see the child who lost faith in his environment and has no loyalties to give meaning to life."

"There is a large group made up of those who are trying to fill the gaps in their meagre lives and to find pleasure and happiness in the thrills of delinquency."

Stole to Revenge

Citing case histories of children at the institution which she heads, Mrs. Fausitt told of a 16-year-old girl committed for theft of \$141 from her employer. Interviews, she said, showed that the girl had not considered that theft as stealing, but rather as revenge because she felt that all white people are mean to colored persons.

Another girl, 14, who had gained a reputation as a tough gang leader, she found was expressing her antagonistic attitudes against failure of being accepted by white companions in her small community.

No Decent Place to Play

The superintendent pointed to another case of a girl, 16, charged with sexual delinquency, who asked: "What else is there to do? Colored girls have no decent places to go for fun."

In each of these cases social problems are further complicated by racial attitudes, Mrs. Fausitt charged.

Agencies working with colored delinquents must be concerned with the underlying tensions of racial antagonism, and as a part of retraining must build satisfactory adjustments, the superintendent said.

Mayor's Committee Shows Definite Delinquency Drop

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Investigations Commissioner William B. Herlands released the report of the Mayor's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency for 1941-'42 and the first six months of '43, last Thursday.

Although the report showed delinquency among white children was higher for this the outgrowth of years of joblessness period, it also stated Central Harlem and neglect of the Negro and East Harlem account for more than half the delinquent children in all Manhattan.

Observers point out that although it is a happy sign that there is a drop in delinquency among Negro children, it is nevertheless not one that will justify relaxation inasmuch as we are only 6% of the population. Such a high percentage of delinquency from such a proportionately low percentage of the population is still alarming.

Poverty Causes Delinquency

Misconduct in the home made up 96% of the net increase in child delinquency in 1942 over 1941. Together with truancy and burglary it accounted for four-fifths of the increase during the first four months of 1943, as compared with the same period last year.

Says the report: "Our study reveals that the court handled 5,742 cases of 'alleged' delinquency in 1941 and 6,109 such cases in 1942, an increase of 367 cases of alleged delinquency, including repeaters."

"Children adjudicated delinquent, as distinguished from cases of alleged delinquency numbered 3,197 in 1941 and 3,560 in 1942, an increase of 363 in the number of children found delinquent."

"There are an estimated 916,000 children in New York City between the ages of 7 and 15, inclusive, this being the age group within the jurisdiction of the Children's Court."

Delinquency for the most part is the outgrowth of poverty and neglect. The highest number of cases was shown to be during the year of 1930, an early year of the great depression. Harlem's recent spur in job opportunities has not affected the conditions that are

The report is simply statistical and offers no interpretations nor solutions. Other reports will follow. This first report comes out six months after the Mayor established the Committee. Judge Hubert T. Delaney of the Children's Court is the Negro member of the Committee.

Forum's 10-point Program On Juvenile Delinquency

New York, N. Y. Advocating a 10-point program which summarized the views of its various speakers, the three-day juvenile delinquency forum sponsored by the New York Youth Committee of the Journal-American was concluded yesterday at Madison Square Garden.

Referred to as "10 commandments" by Fannie Hurst, who spoke over WHN from the forum, the program includes these tenets: "A good family life is the finest guarantee of a happy childhood and ultimate good citizenship."

Teach the moral code at home, in school and in church. Keep your child healthy. Know your neighborhood; be friendly and tolerant. Make use of all youth's facilities—school and church—during evenings and holidays, for clubs, recreation and athletics.

Reach all the children—omit none. Co-ordinate all public and private youth agencies. Adults should volunteer to lead youth groups.

Allow the children to choose and run their leisure time activities—that is, supervised self-government.

Encourage vocational guidance. "A wise community realizes that preventive measures pay the best social dividends." Irving W. Halpern, head of the probation staff of General Sessions Court, told the forum. He said it was "imperative" that schools and churches extend

licks and threw the switch to throw the train "just for fun." The engineer saw the signals on the switch in time to stop the train and prevent a wreck.

No child starts out with the idea of becoming a problem to society," Halpern said, pointing out that the same drives which lead to delinquency can be made useful in development of character and social responsibility.

Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, director of Greenwich House, said: "Children are more important even than the war. We talk about postwar planning, but children are the child determines what happens to the future."

The forum was part of the 20th annual Women's International Exposition of Arts and Industries.

Juvenile Delinquency Grows In N. Carolina

WILSON, N. C.—(ANP) — Four teen-age boys were in jail last week, charged with criminally assaulting a 40-year-old woman.

According to police investigation, the boys, P. E. Vertison, 15; Mack Sims, 15; Henry Cox, 15; and Jimmie Lee Barrett, 13, each attacked the woman twice and each time three of them held her woman while the fourth attacked her. In Goldsboro, N. C., three

year-old boys, charged with attempting to wreck an Atlantic County jail where they are being held, were arrested Friday by Deputy R. W. Coast line train on the Neuse river held without bond for trial in Superior court. The bridge a few miles south of Goldsboro recently, are in the Wayne boro recently, are in the Wayne

Sharp Rise in Delinquent Girls Noted in Va. Defense Areas

Richmond, Va., June 19.—Mabel D. McCraw of the Children's Bureau of the Virginia Department of Public Welfare says in the current issue of the organization's magazine that 90 per cent of the increase in commitments of delinquent girls during the past year came from defense areas.

"Two areas, the Hampton Roads area and the Richmond-Petersburg area, made up almost two-thirds of the total increase," the writer said in her article. "When the Roanoke-Radford and the Arlington-Alexandria areas are added, 90 per cent of the entire increase in commitments is seen to come from the defense areas."

"Girls committed in the defense areas during the second period came chiefly from the cities. Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, Roanoke and Alexandria referred 98 of the 137 girls committed in the four areas."

She said that commitments of white girls have increased more rapidly than negro girls.

"In 1939-1940, commitments of white girls made up 54 per cent of the total number of commitments of girls, and in 1941-1942, 63 per cent," the article said. "This survey also showed that the greatest number of commitments were of girls in the 12-14 and 15-16 age groups, but the greatest increase during the second period was in the 17-18 year group."

"Almost twice as many 17-18 year old girls were committed during the first period."

The article said that the percentage of girls committed who were infected with venereal diseases had not increased in the 1941-1942 period.

"In 1939-1940, 44 out of 180 girls committed, or 24 per cent, were infected. In 1941-1942, 54 out of 231 girls committed, or 23 per cent, were infected," he said. "The errors and Appeals in 1937, in cities in defense areas committed a greater number of venereally infected girls."

"The greatest number of infections were in the 15-16 year age groups which is also the age group with the greatest number of commitments," the writer continued.

BOY, 15, ARRAIGNED ON MURDER CHARGE

Essex Prosecutor Says Newark Lad Is Subject to Criminal Trial in Slaying Youth

CHUM, 18, ALSO ACCUSED

Both Are Held Without Bail as Aftermath of Street Fights by School Rivals

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
NEWARK, N. J., June 17—A charge of murder was lodged here today against a 15-year-old boy after the police and Prosecutor William A. Wachenfeld of Essex County had held a two-hour conference to discuss the accusation in view of the suspect's age, which makes him subject to the State Juvenile Delinquency Law.

The suspect is Vincent Potito of 628 Third Street, this city, who was charged jointly with Ralph Uguro, 18, of 176 Bloomfield Avenue here, with having fatally shot Milton Heily, 15, of 301 New Street, Newark, a Negro, during a street fight June 3. The melee was one of a series between white and Negro youths that developed after an interscholastic track meet at City Stadium.

It was understood that the police were doubtful that a murder accusation could be made against a juvenile. Mr. Wachenfeld, however, decided that the charge was valid on the basis of a decision handed down by the State Court of Errors and Appeals in 1937, in which it was held, the prosecutor said, that the juvenile courts had sole jurisdiction over defendants under the age of 16 except in murder cases, which should be tried by the regular criminal courts.

Potito and Uguro were arraigned after the conference before Police Judge William F. Untermann in Second Precinct Court and were held without bail for action of the Essex County Grand Jury. Four other youths, who allegedly were with the suspects when the slaying occurred, also were held without

bail as material witnesses.

Heily was shot at Summit Place and Colden Street after Potito and Uguro had been surrounded by a group of Negro boys, according to Potito's account of the incident. He said Heily had plunged a knife toward him, so he fired one shot in the direction of Heily and four others into the air. Heily died a few hours later in Newark City Hospital.

Potito told the court today that he got the pistol and a blackjack from a drawer in his father's dresser that evening after seeing some Negro boys who had molested him in Branch Brook Park on June 1 and 2.

New York, N. Y.

Court Reports Delinquency

A steady rise of juvenile delinquency in the past three years is shown by a report from the Domestic Relations Court, Children's Division.

The comparative statement of intake revealed that in the first half of 1941, 2321 delinquents were brought to court; in 1942, 2643, and in 1943, 3546.

In the past six months, white boys were the most frequent offenders, 1957; then Negro boys, 888; white girls, 451, and Negro girls, 246.

Cases of neglected children also showed the same rising tendency; the first half of 1941, 1160 were admitted to court; in 1942, 1412, while in 1943, the figure dropped slightly to 1381.

The report of delinquents showed a total in Manhattan of 903 in 1941; 927 in 1942; 1180 in 1943.

In Brooklyn, 794 juvenile delinquents were brought to court in 1941; 919 in 1942 and 1179 in 1943.

In the Bronx, 328 delinquents were admitted in 1941; 431 in 1942 and 708 in 1943.

In Queens, 271 children were listed in 1941; 276 in 1942 and 399 in 1943.

Richmond figures showed 28 children as court cases in 1941, 80 in 1942 and 80 in 1943.

Birmingham, Ala., News
September 27, 1943

Young Negro Bandits At Work; Boy Stabbed

Woman's Purse Saved

Gangs of young Negro hoodlums who have been holding up members of their race at knife points for the past few weeks, turned their attention to white victims Sunday with the result a 13-year-old boy was stabbed and a young white woman had to fight for her purse before routing three boys, one of whom was captured.

Samuel Hicks, 12, of 104 Third Avenue, West, suffered a slight stab wound when a group of upper teen-aged Negroes demanded his money as he was awaiting a streetcar near his home. While he was telling one Negro he had only a little money, a second sneaked behind him and stabbed him with a knife.

In downtown Birmingham Sunday night, Miss Janette Crouch, of 1321 Mt. Olive Road, Gardendale, found herself surrounded by three Negro youths, one of whom grabbed at her purse. She fought him off, screaming as she did.

Bill McClellan, of 910 69th Street, heard and saw the scuffle, went to Miss Crouch's assistance and when the trio of Negroes fled, gave chase and captured Hoover Gratton, 2010 Avenue K, Ensley, at Fifth Avenue and 21st Street, North.

For some time now, police records have shown almost daily at least one Negro who was robbed of money by young Negroes armed with knives, but the week-end occurrences were the first time the same sort of depredations had been extended to the downtown areas.

Acting Police Chief C. Floyd Edmonds Monday issued instructions to all Birmingham police officers to scrutinize carefully all teen-aged youths, regardless of race, who were not working or not in school.

Reports Increased
Delinquency In
2 Shift Schools
Atlanta, Ga. CHICAGO (A. N. P.)—Declaring that the double shift schedule of Chicago's southside schools contributes to delinquency and truancy, a school committee report last week suggested that portable buildings be installed or permanent new buildings should be erected. It stated that solution of the crowding problem should be attempted by Negro leaders rather than outside agencies.

The report pointed out that half of the pupils in two of the nation's largest elementary schools, located in the Negro district on Chicago's south side, attend school only half a day. The schools are the Forestville, which has an enrollment of 3,695, and the Willard, with an enrollment of 2,463 pupils. These schools are among 16 south side schools which have two or more grades on a double shift schedule, whereby part of the pupils attend a morning session and others

an afternoon session. One school operates all grades on the double shift. Dusable and Wendell Phillips, Negro high schools, both are entirely on double shifts, said the report.

WAR IS PLANNED ON DELINQUENCY

Meeting Is Called To Devise Means For Solving Problem Birmingham, Ala.

A public meeting will be held at 8 p.m. Monday at the Tutwiler Hotel to create a permanent organization for prevention and control of juvenile delinquency in this district.

R. H. Wharton, chairman of the Jefferson County Commission, and Mayor Cooper Green, president of Birmingham City Commission, who called the meeting, urged attendance of mayors of cities and towns in the county, in order that they may lend their support and advice to the effort.

It was urged that the combined medical, public health, economic, social, religious and educational forces cooperate in combatting social diseases, which has become rampant in this county, according to statistics compiled in the pamphlet, "War, Venereal Disease and Jefferson County," by the Jefferson County Committee for Wartime Control of Venereal Disease, which was organized April 1, 1943, at the request of Gov. Sparks.

According to the pamphlet, surveys show that there are an estimated 50,000 cases of syphilis in Jefferson County, 6,856 of which were new cases reported to the Health Department last year. Related to this picture is the fact that illegitimate births in Jefferson County in 1942 amounted to 1.8% of all white births and 19.4% of all Negro births.

Protection Of Youth

Birmingham, Ala., News
Evidence that its members are taking their responsibility with great earnestness is found in the initial plans of the newly organized executive committee of the Jefferson County Youth Protective Association, which met here this week.

The association's constitution sets forth its object as: "To prevent and eliminate, as far as possible, delinquency and the commission of crime or quasi crime, among all persons in Jefferson County, Alabama, under 21 years of age."

It is proposed to use established agencies concerned with youth, such as Boy and Girl Scouts, Y. M. C. A.'s, churches, schools, P. T. A.'s, the Park Board and the Juvenile Court. A youth subcommittee and a Negro committee will be established and definite programs

Objectives are to curb juvenile delinquency, and to give positive discipline and entertainment to the children of Harlem. Present at the affair Friday night were Gen. R. M. Danford, director of the Juvenile Welfare Council; Col. W. Woodruff Chisum of the Fifteenth Regiment, State Guard, and relatives and friends of the youths.

From all this it can be seen that the new organization is going about its job with no "loss" of time and with evidence of efficient care in the preparation of its plans. Tangible results of these plans will doubtless become evident when the organization's full first program begins to function.

The part of the law enforcement agencies in the program includes prevention of children from loitering around undesirable places and a continued check on children in street trades. The association also plans to work with the Juvenile Court and with industries

500 N. Y. - Junior

County Youth Protective Group Adopts General Plan Of Activity

Approval Of Constitution, By-Laws, Budget
Features Second Meeting Of Association

Adoption of a constitution and by-laws, budget and general plan of activity featured the second meeting of the newly organized executive committee of the Jefferson County Youth Protective Association, Thursday afternoon at Jefferson County Courthouse.

The constitution, proposed by and their nursery school program committee headed by Judge Wil and work with the P.T. A. and liam L. Hogue, of the Juvenile and Park Board in fostering more use Domestic Relations Court, and ac-of school playgrounds in the aft-
 epted after a few minor amend-ernoons and on Saturdays.
 ments, states that the object of the 'Law enforcement agencies' part
 association shall be: "To preventin the program includes the pre-
 and eliminate as far as possible,vention of children, both teen-agers
 delinquency and the commission ofand younger ones, from loitering
 crime or quasi crime, among allaround undesirable places, includ-
 persons in Jefferson County, Ala-ing bus and railroad stations and
 bama, under 21 years of age." parks near town, and the continued

It further set forth that the present committee, headed by Maclin Smith, shall serve until Oct. 31, 1944, and that upon expiration of its tenure a new committee shall be nominated by a committee named from the association by the city and county commissions, to serve in staggered terms ranging from one to three years. Nominations for the committee shall also be made from the floor at the annual meeting of the association to be held in October.

MEMBERSHIP IN THE ASSOCIATION is to consist of all organizations in the county, and otherwise, which desire to aid in the accomplishment of the stated object.

The program of activity offered by a committee of which Dr. L. Frazer Banks was chairman, proposes to use already established agencies concerned with youth, including such organizations as Boy and Girl Scouts, Y. M. C. A.s and delegates general assignments to churches, schools, the home, law enforcement agencies, P.-T. A.s, Park and Recreation Board and the Juvenile Court.

It calls for the establishment of a youth sub-committee to function with the executive committee and the creation of a Negro committee, as well as proposing that communities shall coordinate all of their organizations dealing with youth for more effectiveness.

THE P. T. A. SHALL BE ASKED to expand its program to all parents who need it; to increase visiting done by the student aid committee; to expand its parent education work, and to work with the Park Board in getting volunteer workers for afternoons and Saturdays on school playgrounds and in city parks.

The churches are to be urged to will prove to be a check on other continue their efforts to reach such cases, if only by means of an more young people and family example. groups; to enhance its friendly atmosphere; provide more opportunity for counseling service, particularly on home and child care

New York's Juvenile Gang Wars; What Should Be Done About Them

New York, N. Y.

Committee Cites Cause and Effect of Racial Street Fighting

By HELENE PLEASANTS

pm
Exclusive

Racial gang-warfare in New York City, established as a dramatic reality in the report of the Young Citizens' Committee on Race Relations, has its causes—and its cures.

The colorful story of the youthful gangs, their methods of operation and their apparent hatred of rival groups of different color or religion, was told in part in Sunday's PM, through excerpts from the Committee's survey.

But the report doesn't stop there. Its primary interests are "Why?" and "What can we do about it?"

The Committee—whose members, all in their late teens or early twenties, include college students, volunteer and professional social workers and others interested in causes and remedies for juvenile delinquency—was organized after a rally of the U. S. Student Assembly in New York.

Major Importance

The subject of race gang-warfare seemed to them to be of major importance to the City itself, correlating, as it does, two festering points in any society—juvenile delinquency and racial minorities.

So they set themselves a program of research, studied reports by the City and by private organizations on gang fights and race strife, reviewed newspaper clippings on the subject, and visited districts where race gang fights were most prevalent.

In these areas, a survey was made of housing, living conditions, parks and playgrounds, settlement houses, YMCA's.

"Emphasis was laid on getting the co-operation of boys in the districts. Once certain of our sincerity, gang members gave valuable information," the report says.

And here are some of the causes, according to the report, for racial gang-warfare:

¶ Lack of a purpose. The need to feel useful and important in the community, and lack of something

constructive to do in leisure time. "Some of the districts studied must be kept open from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. at least five days a week, for supervised play activities. In fact, this applies to most of the areas where gang fighting is ready established social welfare most common. Thus, poor living centers, children should be led in conditions, although playing an group discussion of race feelings, important role in juvenile delinquency, is not a basic cause of racial gang-warfare." To give youthful gangs the

Segregation, and immigration of families of a different race or religion into a neighborhood.

'Easy Prey'

"Much of the fighting occurs along the borderline of racial districts, especially where immigration of either color is recent," the report says. "This in itself arouses the resentment of the families already living there. On the other hand, where members of races have lived for some time together, comparatively little fighting occurs. Where colors are segregated in districts, fighting will result."

In a detailed analysis of districts where racial gang-warfare is most prevalent, the survey shows frequent anti-Semitic conflicts in Hunts Point, Bronx, formerly a Jewish neighborhood, where a number of Spanish and Negro families are moving in.

In South Bronx, below St. Mary's Park, "formerly the headquarters of the Christian Front and predominantly Irish and Jewish," the survey says, "lack of direction of the old 'Cellar Clubs,' for which the Bronx is noted, has made these clubs easy prey to the influences of the anti-Semitic Christian Front elements."

"Formerly innocent 'Cellar Clubs' have recently been taking on the form of anti-Semitic and anti-Negro Irish gangs (the Violets, an Irish gang, is an example)."

¶ Existence in most gang neighborhoods of "door key" kids, whose parents work, and who are left without adult supervision for most of the day and early night. These kids, of course, are prime gang material.

Proposals

And here are some of the proposals which the Committee feels would make a start toward eliminating anti-racial feeling among kids in gangs:

Public schools in "problem districts" must be kept open from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. at least five days a week, for supervised play activities. In these schools, and in already established social welfare centers, children should be led in group discussion of race feelings, should be taught the fallacy of "difference" in races.

¶ To give youthful gangs the feeling of "helping" in war effort and community projects, children should be permitted to act as dispatch bearers for the OCD (Office of Civilian Defense), to distribute Office of War Information or Treasury Dept. Bulletins.

Other Projects

Many other projects in which children from 11 to the late 'teens can take part are also listed in the report: making, repairing, painting of toys for nursery school children; assisting in Red Cross or OCD offices, building models for the Navy Dept. Organization of bands for block dances is suggested—and writing and editing of neighborhood papers.

All of these suggestions have been made before, the Committee points out, and many social agencies are already established which could direct or supervise such activities. What is needed is correlation—and the Committee hopes that the Manhattan Inter-Racial Youth Conference, to which it has given its report, and which its members have joined, will help in furnishing that correlation.

A program which has been partially outlined here will be presented to the Youth Conference shortly. The Conference itself represents 30 New York student, trade, civic and social organizations, which founded it a few weeks ago, with the purpose of studying and attempting to eliminate race problems among the city's youth.

The report of the Young Citizens' Committee was written by Bradford Chambers, theological student, and Miss Edith Shakin, student at Oberlin in Ohio, both of them residents of Manhattan. Chambers is associated with Friends of Democracy, and Miss Shakin has spent several months as a volunteer social worker in New York.

psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers and recreation counselors. The school day will be extended from early morning until evening, thus providing the children an opportunity to remain in the building as long as they wish.

If the project proves successful, a pattern may be established that can be transferred to other sections of the city. Of course, the increased services will prove costly, but it is planned to spend \$250,000 on the three schools during the next two years. Despite this additional cost, the end result will be economical if potential delinquents can be re-claimed, or anti-social attitudes corrected.

The Harlem project, under the able direction of Dr. Osborne, promises future dividends in the way of better citizens. The demonstration will provide, Dr. Osborne notes, a "very good opportunity to see whether a school with supplementary services can make any impact on delinquency in the community in which it serves."

quency and maladjustment can be reduced by a closer integration of school and community agencies. Five thousand children of elementary and junior high school age will receive special guidance, and will be treated as individuals. Their peculiar problems will be recognized and their needs considered. Eighteen regular teachers are to be assigned to this project by the Board of Education, in addition to part-time

GOOD SCHOOL PROGRAM

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

The enriched school program adopted by the Board of Education in cooperation with the New York Foundation will be watched with interest not only by local teachers but school men throughout the city. Three Harlem schools are to serve as demonstration

MAYOR DENOUNCED BY JURY FOR CRIME IN BROOKLYN AREA

Accused of 'Assisting' Lawless
Elements in the Bedford-
Stuyvesant 'Little Harlem'
New York Times
New York, N. Y.
REIGN OF TERROR ALLEGED

Big Increase in Police Guard
Among 11 Recommendations
for Restoring Order

A Kings County Grand Jury denounced Mayor La Guardia yesterday for his failure to curb lawlessness in Brooklyn's "Little Harlem," the Bedford-Stuyvesant area, and also took the Mayor to task for broadcasting over the municipal station, W 47, that those who had complained about these conditions were "crackpots" and "publicity seekers."

The jury panel, which has been held over since August to continue its investigation into the hoodlumism in the central part of Brooklyn, also severely criticized Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine for his alleged failure to combat the crime wave. Both the Mayor and Mr. Valentine were witnesses before the grand jury.

"A most unusual and extremely deplorable state of lawlessness exists in this area and has existed in this area for some years past, because many school children have been beaten, robbed and otherwise mistreated on dozens of occasions," the presentment said. "It has become dangerous and unsafe to travel the streets of this area before and particularly after dark."

"Many fine churches have closed completely because their parishioners do not dare attend the evening services. Most churches have suspended evening services completely for the same reason. At least one church has been robbed, innocent and law-abiding citizens have been assaulted, robbed, murdered and insulted both of the public streets and on public conveyances passing through this area."

"Groups of young boys armed with penknives of all sizes and other weapons roam the streets at will and threaten and assault passersby and commit muggings and hold-ups with increasing frequency. Gangs of hoodlums armed with such knives and weapons commit hold-ups, stabbings, homicides and other serious crimes."

"Many law-abiding children and adults residing in this area are therefore forced to carry similar knives and weapons for protection, thus creating a vicious cycle. Only very recently, a boy 14 years of age, with the assistance of four other young boys waylaid a sailor. This boy stabbed the sailor six times in the stomach and once in the neck. The sailor died."

100 Witnesses Heard by Jury

The grand jury has heard the testimony of more than 100 witnesses. The presentment described the witnesses as "representative citizens, clergymen of different faiths, judges, lawyers, persons engaged in civic and welfare work, business men, home owners, a probation officer, several ranking members of the Police Department, the Police Commissioner and the Mayor of the City of New York."

The presentment made public the record of the Third Precinct Detective District, which comprises the Bedford-Stuyvesant area. A total of 4,435 cases was reported in 1942 and the total of arrests was only 1,472. There were 26 homicides, 81 robberies, 145 burglaries, 232 assaults, 138 larcenies, 2 kidnappings and 233 miscellaneous felonies in addition to other alleged crimes. The police report on prostitution and gambling for the same area between Jan. 1 and Sept. 30 this year disclosed that there had been 229 arrests for prostitution and the operation of disorderly houses, and 883 for gambling.

At City Hall yesterday afternoon Mayor La Guardia termed the presentment as "entirely political." In the absence of Police Commissioner Valentine, Acting Commissioner Louis F. Costuma said: "After a study of the presentment, a complete report will be made to his Honor, the Mayor."

Decade of Complaints Recalled

The presentment, consisting of thirteen typewritten pages, described the Bedford-Stuyvesant areas as the section in Brooklyn running from Flatbush Avenue Extension to Broadway and from the New York Navy Yard on Flushing Avenue to Eastern

Parkway. It pointed out that at the morning to 6 at night, and the other from 6 at night until 6 in the morning."

Mayor's Talk Criticized

The presentment said Mayor La Guardia had failed to offer any concrete suggestion that he could accomplish anything in ameliorating conditions. Instead, it went on, on Oct. 31, 1943, over the city-owned radio system, WNYC, he criticized the persons who were complaining about the condition we have referred to have, at the same time, giving praise to the Police Department for having done an excellent piece of detective work in connection with one particular crime."

11 Recommendations Offered

The grand jury made eleven recommendations to law-enforcement agencies to ease the crime problem in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area. It suggested that addition police should be taken from other parts of the city and stationed in the section. If events such as the Mardi Gras at Coney Island and other large public congregations tend to interfere with the policing of this area, the presentment said, such public gatherings and other functions should be eliminated. It pointed out also the Mayor had the power to employ special policemen.

The jury panel suggested that the Third Separate Battalion of the Fifth Brigade of the New York Guard in Brooklyn under the command of Justice Myles Paige be enlarged from the present battalion of 250 into a regiment of at least 3,000 persons. The Mayor, the presentment said, should sponsor a bill to make it unlawful to carry a knife of any size without a permit. It also urged the Mayor take steps to make it unlawful for crowds to congregate in public places without a public notice.

"A great influx of people from out of the State and other areas into the district requires more stringent supervision by the public authorities," the presentment said. "Relief rolls should be vigorously investigated. A longer period of waiting time should exist than now prevails in order to eliminate the tendency to live off relief. A follow-up of cases should prevail."

The presentment also urged that the Park Department and the Board of Education promote more interest and activity in the playgrounds and recreational facilities in the area in order to keep the children occupied in sports and other games in which they can use up their excess energy in a proper and healthy environment, instead of in cellar clubs, bars, grills and other places where they should definitely not be.

The presentment recommended the Liquor Beverage Control Board investigate more thoroughly the great number of complaints regarding the congregation of large number of men outside of bars and grills. They also

suggested that the Board of Education take unusual and more effective steps to inculcate the importance of good behavior on the street as well as in the classrooms. The Adolescent Court in Brooklyn, according to the presentment, has been much too lenient and should deal more firmly by imposing prison sentences on youthful hoodlums offenders who commit vicious crimes on innocent citizens.

Radio Warning to Parents Urged

The jury panel also found that the Juvenile Aid Bureau was extremely inadequate to cope with the present situation. The presentment suggested that a short break be made by the radio stations in New York City at about 9 o'clock each night asking: "Parents, where are your children tonight? Where are your children right now? What company are they keeping?"

"Both the Police Commissioner and the Mayor have told this Grand Jury that they are powerless to do any more than they have been doing to ameliorate these conditions," the presentment said. "They, too, deplore them. This Grand Jury, however, does not consider that attitude as a proper performance of their duties as public officers."

"It is indeed a most deplorable and vicious situation in which the citizens of this city must find themselves when they see the Mayor and the Police Commissioner admit that they can do no more, particularly, when the Police Commissioner has testified that the conditions will become progressively worse and certainly will not get better. This kind of attitude is equivalent to confessing anarchy."

"The excuse has been offered that there are too few policemen available because of the war. But this Grand Jury finds that these circumstances have been in existence since long before the war and that even when adequate patrolmen were available these conditions obtained."

It was not a race problem, the presentment said, but purely a social and law enforcement problem which called for prompt action and immediate attention. The desirable elements of the area, Negro and white, the presentment added, were from "these deplorable and shameful conditions."

"This grand jury does not consider it any excuse whatsoever for the Mayor to say that he can do nothing," the presentment said. "No part of the City of New York should be regarded as dangerous or unsafe to live in. Particularly reprehensible, in our opinion, is the criticism by the Mayor of those persons who have complained about these conditions, referring to such persons as 'crackpots' and 'publicity seekers.'"

"It is entirely unjustified on the basis of the evidence presented to us and indeed on the basis of the admission made to us by the Mayor himself and the Police Commissioner. This misconduct on the

part of the Mayor is further emphasized by the fact that he used the city radio for that purpose and confessed impotence. It is worse following a complaint to the Au-issued the following statement: "The Kings County grand jury of the statement constitutes on the face of it a severe indictment of the Bedford-Stuyvesant area. However, the Kings County grand jury has apparently failed to take into consideration the underlying social and economic conditions in that area, as they are of the City-Wide Citizens' Committee, through its co-ordinated economic opportunities to the

Negroes.

"The Citizens' Committee has consistently pointed out the need for affirmative action on the part of the City Administration, with reference to providing adequate social services to cope with this serious problem.

"We, too, take issue with the City Administration for minimizing the seriousness of the crime and juvenile delinquency situation in underprivileged areas. The solution of the problem rests squarely on the City Administration. Our recommendation in the past have been specific and positive. We have asked for more probation officers. We have asked for the opening and staffing of additional playgrounds. We have asked for the assignment of more and better teachers to so-called 'problem' areas. We have asked for more juvenile aid workers. And we have asked for all these things with all the 'Harlems' in mind.

"In short, we have asked that the City Administration do two things: One, recognize that a problem exists; two, make budgetary provisions for vitally needed social workers."

Boys Jailed In Wreck Attempt

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

GOLDSBORO, N. C. (AP) — Three 14-year-old boys, charged with attempting to wreck an Atlantic Coast Line train on the river bridge a few miles south of Goldsboro last week, are in the Wayne county jail where they are being held without bond for trial in Wayne Superior court.

The boys, Claude Allen, James Monroe and Errol Flannigan, were arrested Friday by Deputy R. W. Percise, Railroad Inspector R. Britt and Policeman Carl Smith. The youths said that they broke the locks and threw the switch to throw the train into the river "just for fun."

The engineer saw the switch on the switch in time to stop the train and prevent a wreck.

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala. Juvenile Delinquency

Not too soon are steps being taken to curb juvenile delinquency in Jefferson County. Creation of a permanent organization for prevention and control of this condition in the county is one of the purposes of a public meeting which has been called for 8 p.m. Monday at the Tutwiler Hotel. Behind the call are H. H. Hays, chairman of the Jefferson County Commission, and Mayor Cooper Green, president of the Birmingham City Commission. These two officials have urged attendance at the meeting by mayors of other cities and towns in the county.

No one who has had occasion to be in the downtown area late at night, especially on Saturdays, in the past few months needs to be told of the number of young persons of both sexes who are abroad at that time. Hundreds of soldiers come here for the week-ends and many seek the dubious consolation of a few hours spent with chance acquaintances. The glamor of a uniform has by no means lost its charm for a certain type of girls and as a result many of these young women, possibly from homes in which war work has slackened parental vigilance, are using the excuse of "cheering up the boys" for going places and doing things which are wrong.

Such conditions are enough, but statistics in a pamphlet recently published by the Jefferson County Committee for Wartime Control of Venereal Disease add a more sinister note to the local situation. It is estimated that there are 50,000 cases of syphilis in this county, of which 6,856 are new cases reported to the Health Department last year. Related to this is the fact that 1.8 per cent of all white birth reported in 1941 and 19.4 per cent of Negro birth were illegitimate.

Surely it is high time that steps were taken to halt such conditions and it is hoped that Monday night's meeting will result in appointment of a permanent unit which will bend every effort to control juvenile delinquency and prevent its further spread among the adolescent section of our citizenry.

CROCKER Y CAMPS A DISGRACE Des Moines, Iowa

Juvenile delinquency has been on the increase since the war began. Many have tried to get at the cause. It has been generally agreed that the nervous tension under which we all live and the employment of both parents, leaving youngsters to shift for themselves constitute two of the potent causes.

Many citizens in Des Moines have been disturbed over the bad conduct of many of the boys who attended the Crocker Y. M. C. A.'s camp period last month. In fact, many became so unmanageable that officers were called to quiet the disturbance; some were sent home because of their misconduct. It is not easy to fix responsibility or to devolve a remedy for all ills but the Bystander is willing to put a finger on these spots.

1. These incorrigible boys are not given the proper training, guidance and discipline at home; the parents too often attempt to shift home responsibility off to some character

building agency or the church. There is no substitute for proper home training. 2. Youth is restless and it takes more effort to keep them headed in the right direction than has been the case in the past.

3. The facilities for carrying on a year-round program at the Crocker Y are nil. It cannot be expected that one week at a camp during the summer and few hit and miss activities during the remaining weeks of the year can hope to have much influence with these youngsters. It is not done at any well regular Y like the Central down town—Crocker Y cannot be expected to do so well with nothing with which to work.

4. The activities are inadequately staffed and the committee of management should insist that even a Jim Crow institution needs something with which to work.

In contrast with the Y boys, Negro scouts went to Matigiwa without their regular scout leader—their camp is not a Jim Crow period—but at that, made one of the best records in the history of their summer camps. The Bystander has never felt that the general Y. M. C. A. board in Des Moines has dealt fairly nor adequately with the Crocker Street unit, and the conduct of the boys at the camp this year helps to bear out our contention.

Young People Combat Youth Delinquency

An intensive program to combat juvenile delinquency by developing greater youth participation in war service work and in self organized recreational and extra-school activities was inaugurated Nov. 18, by the newly constituted American Youth for Democracy (AYD).

The program is part of a national war mobilization campaign, which also includes programs aimed at abolishing discrimination in the Armed Forces and lowering the voting age to 18 years.

Outlined by AYD's national executive board, it will be put into practice by 15 state and regional committees, and their affiliated clubs, during the period from November

18 to December 22.

Discipline Is Cure For Delinquency

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NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

Birmingham, Ala. Special National Correspondent

THE INCONTESTABLE ANSWER TO ALL THIS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY in the news is one word—DISCIPLINE.

This is not old-fogeyism, but ultra-modern psychiatric doctrine. The instinctive tendencies of children must be curbed by discipline until they have reached the age where self-restraint enables them to conform to social customs and to take advantage of opportunities.

Too many parents and children themselves erroneously believe that modernism permits free expression of their instincts. This leads to the current savage eyesores of our vaunted civilization in which prostitution has been flaunted conspicuously in cities by grade school girls, thefts and crime before the age of reason has been reached, and murder of parents by children who find them troublesome.

The fault is not with modern principles, but that they are not enforced. Toleration of such popular misconceptions is the crime of our age.

Experts Think In Social Grooves

I HAVE SEEN, IN TIME SQUARE, NEW YORK, girls barely past puberty with soldiers and sailors, not in small groups, but in droves, while police look on shaking their heads in apparent helplessness. I could break that up in 15 minutes.

Everywhere soldiers and sailors go, there are MP's. If the military police were ordered to detain and question every serviceman accompanying a girl of doubtful age, and terms in the guardhouse were provided, the practice would soon lose its current trend.

The experts on this subject of juvenile delinquency all think in social grooves apparently, proposing only that more and more money be spent for boys' clubs, playgrounds, social workers, psychiatrists in Police Courts, etc. After they get all those things done, they will still need the answer—discipline.

The home is still the cradle of our culture. Discipline should be re-established there on modern psy-

chiatric lines. If the home is broken up by parental delinquency (which also is widespread), or by the war, or for whatever cause, discipline will have to be exerted somewhere else.

Start Could Be Made In Schools

WE COULD START BY RESTORING IT TO THE SCHOOLS. Nowadays, teachers are afraid to touch the poor little dears.

I know one school teacher in whose four junior high school classes only 50 per cent are up in their work today, the remaining half being delinquent. She cannot make them work. Her hands are tied by modern misconceptions of science against just punishment in any effective form.

If the restoration of home and school discipline is not enough, the churches are the next power that might be able to use some. By all means, use of such power, and in fact all youth leadership, must be kept away from the state, particularly the federal government.

Now is the best time in the world to judge what state discipline will do, with fresh evidence of what Hitler and Mussolini did in brutalizing their little Nazis and Fascists. We will have none of that here.

Nor do you get discipline by expansion of social work of ex post facto punishment in juvenile courts. The place to start is in the beginning and someone will have to do it—parents, schools, churches, perhaps all three.

RFFI 82

too, and fewer and fewer of them haunt the streets.

In fact, Mr. Frank hopes, De-catur will have so much pleasant recreation for all its people, what with nearby East Lake Club and Druid Hills Club facilities, the swimming pools, and backyard picnics and its general neighborliness that even after the war, De-catur boys and girls will like to stay at home.

But all of this would not be complete without quoting De-catur's mayor, who insists on giving credit where credit is due to his city's sedate and placid exterior.

"We have good people as citizens," says Andy Robinson, His Honor. "Even the Yankees the war has brought in have been the cream of the crop."

Boy, 11, Kills Sister, 8, Because She Cried

CLARKSDALE, Miss. (AP)—Eleven-year old Robert Lee Hamilton, living on the Marshall Bouldin plantation near here shot and killed his eight-year-old sister Bertha Sunday, because she kept crying after he had slapped her.

The parents of the children, tenants on the Boulding plantation were away from home when the boy, angry over his sister's tears, leveled a double-barrelled shotgun and fired. The child's body was badly mutilated by the charge.

Following his arrest, because of his age, he was committed to the custody of Sheriff G. P. Rice by Judge R. H. Kirby after hearing the story of the incident.

According to reports the boy has committed numerous offenses in this section. He will probably be sent to the Boys' Delinquent home at Raymond.

Negroes Will Start Drive On Delinquency

Local Churches Plan To Solve Problem By Increasing Sunday School Attendance

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

Race Fights Flare Again In Newark Blackout

Newark, N. J., June 9 (U.P.)—Fights between roving gangs of Negro and white high school students, which already have cost the life of one youth and serious injuries to several others, broke out again last night during a blackout.

Police broke up six separate groups, one of which consisted of more than thirty youths, armed with clubs, baseball bats, bricks and crowbars.

Two youths, one said to have been carrying a baseball bat, were trapped on a rooftop and arrested.

The fights started last week after a high school track meet. One Negro youth was shot fatally.

Police broke up six separate groups, one of which consisted of more than thirty youths, armed with clubs, baseball bats, bricks and crowbars.

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Charlotte News
June 23, 1943

Charlotte's Negro churches will unite during July in a campaign intended to reduce juvenile delinquency by increasing attendance at Sunday schools and religious services, said Henry Houston, editor of The Charlotte Post, today.

This campaign will be sponsored by the Community Crusaders, an organization of Negroes which has the principal objectives of promoting better racial relationships and reducing crime. Editor Houston is president of the Crusaders and the Rev. J. S. N. Tross is the spokesman.

In this campaign "we hope to enroll 1,500 to 2,000 additional church members," said the leader. "On the last Sunday in July we hope to give a day's outing to the city's less privileged Negro children."

"Our Crusaders will urge all Negroes of Charlotte not to go to Sunday School or church empty handed, but to be sure that not only the members of their families attend the services but that their neighbors also attend. We hope that thousands of persons will make Sunday School and church dates. We believe that, if we can get the children into Sunday School and church to study the Bible, we can accomplish a great deal in curbing delinquency among them," he said.

CHURCHES TO UNITE

All Negro churches here will unite at a special service on Sunday, July 25, when the campaign will be closed. At that service prizes will be awarded. Editor Houston said first, second and third prizes will be given to Sunday Schools which report the largest increases in enrollment and three prizes also will be given to the Sunday School teachers whose classes report the largest increase. The special meeting will take place at Ebenezer Baptist Church, on E. 2nd St., of which the Rev. H. M. Moore is pastor.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Demand Jobs For Negroes on Newark Buses

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., June 14.—United action against to end discrimination against the Negro people in industry and transportation is developing in Newark.

mob violence.

Today a Negro and white delegation visited the Public Service Corp. offices and told Personnel leader McArthur that the people demanded that Negroes be hired on the bus lines.

McArthur said the corporation would take the demand under consideration. So far Negroes have been barred from Public Service bus jobs, though some are employed in the shops.

The delegation included Lester Lawrence, prominent Negro leader; Joseph Widom, business agent of Local 27, the Fur and Leather Workers, CIO, and Martha Stone, chairman, Newark Community Party of New Jersey.

One Negro boy was murdered and other Negroes beaten last week by hoodlums in Newark.

YOUTHS' PARADE OF CRIME JOLTS GUIDE OF YOUTH

Chicago Tribune
Noted Athletic Director Sees 19 Sentenced. Chicago, Illinois

Accustomed always to seeing youth at its best, Kenneth L. [Tug] Wilson witnessed yesterday a sordid parade of that unpredictable element at its worst—and confessed it shocked him.

The famous athletic director at Northwestern university sat on the bench beside Chief Justice John A. Sbarbaro in Criminal court and in two hours saw the judge sentence 19 youthful offenders to the penitentiary.

The criminals included strongarm and holdup "men," burglars, automobile thieves, and a forger. All were between 15 and 26 years old; most of them 17 to 19. Four were former inmates of the Illinois Training School for Boys near St. Charles, and one was a woman.

Glimpses Youth at Worst

Youth out of the mainstream, youth from the fetid alleys, from the dark and shadowy ways. It was Wilson's first time in a courtroom, his initial glimpse of youth at its worst. Thoughtful and hesitant at the end of the stream, he said:

"It is so sad, so horrible and so

sad. I—I don't know what to say. What a pity these boys couldn't have had the opportunity for healthy athletic competition for their minds and energies. I'll not forget it soon."

The calendar in Judge Sbarbaro's court had become clogged by numerous continuances of the young defendants' cases. Asst. State's Atty. Richard Devine said he had set many of them forward to yesterday because some were pleas of guilty, others bench trials, no jury trials, and he knew they could be quickly disposed of. All the defendants had counsel or a public defender by their side when sentences were passed.

Woman Sentenced.

The woman sentenced was Marie Koterba, 26, given a year to 18 months at Dwight women's prison. Larceny. The testimony was that she went to work as a maid in a south side home, May 13, and left two hours later with \$2,000 worth of jewelry, which was recovered later in a pawnshop.

The former St. Charles inmates were Douglas Ratcliffe, 17; Paul Occhino, 23; Fred E. Bauer, 21, and Chester Southern, 17, a Negro.

Ratcliffe, sent to the training school for strongarm robbery on May 19, 1942, was paroled April 1, 1943. On May 19, 1943, anniversary of his start at St. Charles, he got a job as helper on a laundry truck, and on his first trip jerked out a pistol and robbed the driver of \$35. For that he drew a sentence of 2 to 5 years from Judge Sbarbaro.

20 Years for Habitual Criminal.

Occhino was sentenced to 20 years as an habitual criminal. He had been in the training school for six months in 1936 for burglary; he had served a prison sentence for larceny. With him Judge Sbarbaro sentenced Charles Parsons, 17, to 2 to 5 years. The pair had held up liquor stores.

Bauer, paroled from the training school, where he had served 8 months for burglary, was sentenced to 2 to 4 years for robbing a florist by whom he had been employed. Southern also had served in the school 8 months for stealing automobiles. He was sentenced to 1 to 3 years for purse snatching.

Rapist Gets 10 Years.

Attorneys made a strong plea for Walter Pool, 15 years old, because of his youth. The court, however, sentenced the Negro boy to 3 to 7 years; he and Rudolph Saunders, 17, also a Negro, had robbed a Negro girl—and then raped her. Saunders was given 4 to 8 years and an additional 5 years for rape.

Other sentences were:

Angelo Villa, 16, and Charles Jones, 19, each 3 to 6 years for robbery with a gun; a companion, George Petta, 2, to 5 years [he carried no pistol].

Raymond Stewart, 18, term 4 to 8 years; and Thomas C. Simmons, 17, 2 to 5, for holding up laundry trucks.

Glenn Engelman, 18, term 4 to 8 years

of the youth. Led by Ernest J. Wright, the thought was advanced that preventive measures are the only type of measures which will work. Too often interracial committees do not become active until some terrible thing has happened—until the proverbial horse is already out of the barn. But the sound approach is to take adequate measures to remedy the conditions from which juvenile delinquency springs. The idea suggested by Police Captain John J. Jackson "for a program of education emanating from the pulpit, the press and through numerous discussion groups," is an important element in any program of preventive measures.

IT IS THE ONLY WAY
The meeting held recently in New Orleans, attended by representative citizens of both races, in-of education emanating from the pulpit, the press and through numerous discussion groups," is an important element in any program of preventive measures.

Brooklyn's Harlem Calls Crime-Wave Charge Vicious

New York, N. Y.
Finds Report
Is 'Anti-Negro in
Every Respect'

NOV 21 1943
By EVELYN S.

People who live and work in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn have told PM, in pain and anger, what the Grand Jury's "crime wave" blast means to them.

Angrily or cynically, they called the report of filth, crime, juvenile delinquency, disease, "definitely political." They said it was aimed at Mayor La Guardia, but the brunt of it falls on them in an impact that is "anti-Negro in every respect." They did not deny lawlessness and crime and disease and crowding, although they did call "almost entirely false" the charge that hoodlumism had caused churches to close their evening services. But they said this gradually increasing lawlessness, typical of many sections of the city, had not been related to the general sociological picture, but used as a smear against the Negro.

'Divide and Conquer'

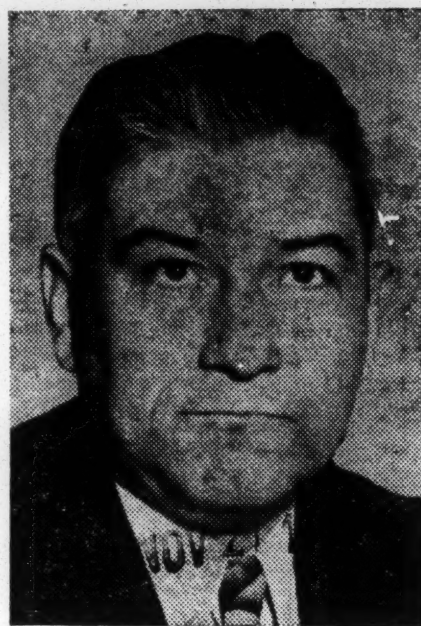
Some charged that real estate interests want to drive out the Negroes, who make up three-fourths or some 72,000 population of the area, in the interests of a postwar boom.

Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, of 454 Halsey St., who came in her apron from the kitchen where she was preparing a meal for her husband and three children, pulled no punches. She is head of PS 35's Parent-Teachers Assn., head of the Stuyvesant-Bedford-Williamsburg Schools Council, and vice president of the United Parents Assn.

"It is an attempt to divide and conquer," she said. "The whole investigation was a means to distract us from the real solution of our problems. They want us to stop working for solutions and get excited over how terrible it is; they want to break down the really good interracial effort going on here."

Specifically, Mrs. Jackson said, the investigation will be used to block the move for more playgrounds and recreation centers and better schools.

"A blast like this discourages many people from even trying," she



The Rev. George Thomas continued. "And the vicious way most of the press uses it to smear our race keeps most people uninformed of the real truth."

Mrs. Jackson, who said she had cleared the church-closing report with many churches, called the charge "definitely a lie." And she said only one of a list of 26 Negro leaders had been called upon to testify before the Grand Jury.

At the Open Door Community Center, 482 Franklin Ave., Elizabeth Jacobs, 17, Negro, and Diana Feldstein, 16, white, sat waiting for the rest of their council.

"We are planning a rally to really express the indignation of the youth here toward this smear campaign," Elizabeth said.

"Juvenile delinquency has gone up everywhere," said Diana. "Not just particularly here."

On Fulton St. we met Capt. James R. Granger of the Medical Corps who invited us to the home of his mother Mrs. William Granger at 242 Decatur St.

"The sudden dramatic crime wave isn't true," Granger said. "It's been growing a long time; it's like a cancer, getting progressively worse."

"We've got to take the problem organically, not by 1000 policemen. More police protection will help only on the surface."

"Why are these kids so cynical? Because they've seen so much injustice and economic hardship and inequality, they've lost faith in straight ways of doing things."

Mrs. Granger, whose home is spacious and beautiful, has been concentrating her energies on better



Mrs. Ada Jackson

schoools, trying to correct the "appalling scarcity" of teachers and to obtain more recreation centers.

'Sinister Meanings'

"Thinking people know this investigation had sinister meanings and that the forces behind it were focused more against the Negro than against crime," she said. "We think it is aimed at further segregation, more ghettos. Actually, much of the neighborhood here is white and our neighbors have not complained. Both white and Negro people here have been concerned for a long time about working together for better conditions."

The Rev. George Thomas of Brown Memorial Baptist Church, who lives in a beautiful old mansion at 97 McDonough St., said he knew the investigation and its application were strictly political. He said the churches mentioned as closed by hoodlums had closed their evening services 14 or 15 years ago. He cited hoodlumism and crimes against Negroes that had gone unpunished and unmentioned through the years.

Thomas said most Negroes longed to be home-owners and took good care of property when they got a chance to own it. And he told how easy it was to bring crap-shooting kids into recreation center activities when there was a recreation center to bring them into.

Unemployment Problem

At Benjamin F. Butler's flower shop, 1710A Fulton St., I found Dr. J. C. Hines and Fred Turner a



NOV 21 1943 Fred Turner

postman and Brooklyn head of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, talking grimly with Butler. They called it a political move at our expense."

Butler said:

"The Mayor and those on down the ranks can begin with more Negro-manned radio police cars, more Negro detectives, and more Negroes in City departments right down the line. But that's only one thing."

"More jobs for Negroes now and after the war will help most. These juvenile delinquents they blame so much are a logical result of the years of no jobs. These kids are depression-born and reared, they grew up hopeless. We better not let any more grow up like that."

Turner said:

"Economics brought it about, along with discrimination, segregation, intolerance. As for the so-called 'undesirables' among us, they're human beings too. The reason they get into trouble here is that they were too pushed down where they came from."

Committee Seeks to Cure Crime in Spanish Harlem

D. A.'s Office

Co-operates in Education Campaign

The Spanish-American Youth Bureau, formed to assist "Americans of Spanish extraction to follow in the American way of life," has been organized by a group of New York citizens to stamp out the causes of juvenile delinquency and crime in Spanish Harlem.

Philip Heimlich, head of the Youth Counsel Bureau associated with the District Attorney's office, yesterday said he was amazed when he found the high rate of juvenile delinquency among youths in Spanish Harlem—roughly, between 96th and 123rd Sts., and Third and Lenox Aves.

Heimlich conferred with Ruperto Ruiz, a senior naval architect at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, active in civic welfare work among Puerto Ricans, Cubans, and other Spanish-speaking people in New York.

Ruiz, a Puerto Rican who has been in this country for 17 years, obtained the co-operation of Spanish-American social, civic and educational organizations, and the help of Harris L. Present, New York lawyer, and counsel for the Puerto Rican Employees' Assn., of which Ruiz is president.

NOV 15 1943

The Spanish-American Youth Bureau was organized about two months ago. Its first project, now going on, is an objective survey by Columbia, NYU, City and Manhattan College sociology students on the social and economic conditions of the Spanish-speaking peoples in New York.

Ruiz and Present have found these conditions in Spanish Harlem:

Young gangs, whose members are frequently armed with knives, fighting among themselves or against Negro or other gangs.

Overcrowded, unsupervised dance halls where a free-for-all will start over a real or a fancied insult.

Prostitution among girls as

The fact that so many members of Spanish-American organizations are co-operating with the Bureau

visit juke-box bars and grills, and many of whom are infected.

Marijuana-smoking in many of the halls.

Poor housing and its lack of healthful recreational facilities.

The nature of its people. The instance, supervised clubs for dance

But the Bureau holds that there

with the hope that they can improve those conditions is the very basis upon which the Bureau is organized.

NOV 5 1943
Purposes

Three of the most important of the Bureau's purposes, as stated in its constitution, are:

¶ "To promote a better understanding between the law-enforcement agencies and first offenders among the Spanish-American youth in an effort to avoid recurrences of criminal acts, and to assist youth toward proper social adjustment.

¶ "To co-operate with established social agencies of a private and public nature, as well as with social and civic leaders, to help eliminate the sources of delinquency among Spanish-American youth.

¶ "To co-operate with government agencies in eradicating unwholesome gathering places, immoral conditions, disorderly gangs, addiction to drugs and unlawful enterprises."

Ruiz is president of the Bureau. The vice presidents are Mrs. Virginia Andrew, chief librarian of the Public Library branch on W. 115th St. and wife of Assemblyman William Andrews, and the Rev. Manuel Mendiola, pastor of St. Paulo's Catholic Church. The treasurer is John R. Lopez-Sena, and Present is counsel.

CONTEMPORARY THOUGHT

Age
New York, N. Y.

CURE FOR INCOMPETENCE

By C. A. FRANKLIN

Editor, Kansas City Call

IT WAS a sad hour for the editor of this paper when he sat down and listened to the experiences of a merchant who had employed young Negro women in his retail establishment only to have to dismiss nine out of ten of them from incompetence. That they would be inexperienced he knew, but that they would bring to the job surliness, impudence, insubordination and a general disregard of customers, he did not anticipate.

The wages paid were ample, many times what these workers had been getting in the domestic employment they were accustomed to. The hours were only eight. The work was within their capacity. But nine out of ten of them had to be dismissed. Their failure cannot be explained away. It is a disheartening situation!

Grandparents NOV 20 1943 Records
The grandparents of these young people

made a far different showing. If they worked into workers. Maybe the evil was started long ago when in mistaken zeal fathers and mothers set out to "make my child have an easier time than I had." Lack of rigorous training in duty and responsibility could make just such slackers as caused nine out of ten of these young women to be fired.

In business they proved themselves diligent and trustworthy. The Negro bank messenger in his day and generation was what the armored car and armored guards are today. Yet for the most part they were barely able to read and write. Present day incompetents are graduates of elementary and high schools.

But they lack the will to make good. The things they copy are the latest extreme in dress, the wildest mannerisms, the most shocking slang. To cap it all, they think it smart to be rough and tough. Practicing unrestrained uncouthness toward each other, they have not sense enough to know that no customer wants such and insults with his goods. Buyers expect service with a smile.

So far as this merchant is concerned Negro is out, and since he is a leader, his rejection of us means loss of standing with other employers. For the moment, because there is a shortage of manpower, this bad reputation we have earned does not cut our income. These ne'er-do-wells of ours go on to other jobs, there repeating their pouts and sulks to our further loss. But if Germany collapses next month and the pressure eases up, all of us will pay and pay for their shortcomings.

Rowdiness of Youth Unnecessary

Negroes do not have to be uncouth. There are communities in the United States where our children on their way to and from school act like gentlemen and ladies. The rowdiness that shocks our eyes and ears ever so often leads to a killing when little insignificant acts strike fire from irritated companions. Carrying on they always offend both employer and the public.

The slack-jawed gum smacker and the sidling would-be tough are too intent upon showing their indifference to everybody and everything to put their best into a job. They want only the price of attendance on boogy-woogy blow-outs, and in exchange for it give as little as they can.

But there is no need for us to go on condemning them, because they make such a display of themselves that what they are, is known generally. What we need is a cure. A few weeks ago "Hold Your Job" week was observed. A good idea! But it takes more than a week to change these failures of ours

A Suggestion For Cure

Whatever is the cause, cure must be applied!

To that end we now offer a suggestion: It is that the present training given in Negro schools be supplemented with lessons directed at preparing the child for the day when he will be a bread winner. We are sorry that such training takes years, but God knows it will be worth it whenever it is gotten if it will save us from more young women of whom nine out of ten prove unfit.

We would have every school room from the third grade up, have one lesson hour of each week given to precept and example in job getting and holding. The third grade is none too soon, because it is our observation that the Negro boy or girl who starts early being useful and provident makes good! Let these lessons be given in all the grades, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and on through high school. In the high school our business men and women of experience could be brought in as lecturers. Contests could be conducted in work and business, like the competition among young farmers of the 4-H clubs. A decade of this sort of efforts would save us from having a worker appear on the job so unkempt and untidy that her boss has her sent home.

To the end that this training start quickly, THE CALL invites you, whoever you are, teacher, preacher, businessman or interested person, to suggest one of more lessons to be taught in our schools. It is our habit to talk of race advancement. Here is a chance to put wheels under it.

Picture the child you mean to reach and fit the suggestion to his age and experience.

Outlined by AYD's national executive board, it will be put into practice by 15 state and regional committees, and their affiliated clubs during the period from November 18th to December 22nd.

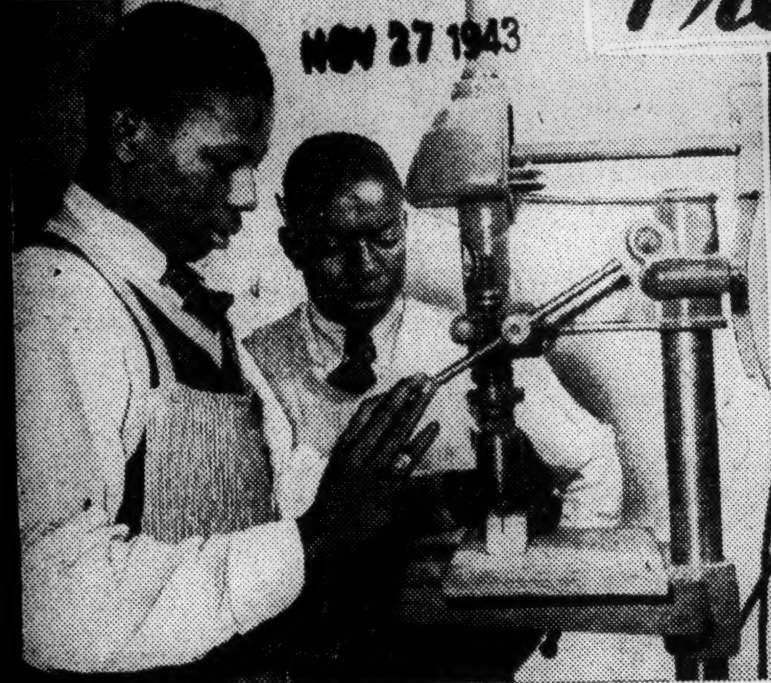
story, or illustration. Make the language suit the situation.

If you do not like our suggestion, what is yours? Like the editor, you must realize that in a work-a-day world, Negro boys and girls must make good, or steal, or starve.

The need is here. The need is now! recreational and extra-school activities was inaugurated November 18) by the newly constituted American Youth for Democracy (AYD). The program is part of a national War Mobilization Campaign, which also includes programs aimed at juvenile delinquency by developing greater youth participation in war abolishing discrimination in the service work and in self-organized (Armed Forces) and lowering the

Form Anti-Juvenile Delinquency Program NOV 20 1943 New York

Pre-Delinquency CLINIC



A GROUP OF YOUNG PEOPLE at the Harlem Boy's Club follow some of the many activities offered there for them. In the photo at upper left, two members of the Junior Achievement group in the club work on a piece of machinery which, when finished, they will sell and add the money to their treasury. In this group, each member owns a certain amount of stock, which pays dividends as the finances of their club mount. At upper right, members of the intermediate age group play a quiet and skillful game of pool in their own game room. At lower left, the cooking class in the Girls House (which is part of the Boy's Club) prepare a meal which they will eat as soon as everything is ready. Lower right, in the tailor shop at the club, two girls operate the Hoffman Pressing machine, which is one of the many pieces of machinery which the young people learn to use in the shops at the Harlem Boy's Club.—Rapid News.

Builds Youth For Tomorrow's World

By CONSTANCE CURTIS Youths In Contrast

In the corner, a group of boys the robbery of a store. and girls stand idly by and laugh and talk together and make remarks about the passersby look. Suddenly the leader of the group becomes tired of their inactivity. There are whisperings, a heightened tenseness in the group, and they are off.

Perhaps this time, it is to take lead pipes from the newly vacated house around the corner, or to cause trouble for the gang down in the next block, maybe they start to plan

In another section of the community, not two blocks away, a group of the same age is busily at work in brass and clay, making articles which can be sold to swell the club treasury. Many of them are practicing basketball, preparing for the tournament coming the next week, or are playing a game of ping pong in a well lighted room.

These are two true views of Har-

lem of children, but they show very different conclusions.

Much has been said and written concerning the delinquency of Harlem youth, but too little of the constructive things being done to avert crime and anti-social behavior on the part of young people who are at loose ends, with time on their hands that can too easily be used to disadvantage.

The Harlem Boys' Club

Housed in a large, new building in the middle of a littered block on West 134th Street, the Harlem Boys' Club has the job of bringing in members of the corner gangs and teaching them to enjoy the process of becoming good citizens.

One look at George Gregory, director of the club, and many of the questions as to the manner in which this is done are answered.

Tall, young, and an athlete well known in college, Mr. Gregory had a head start in gaining the admiration and respect of his boys. They jostle him in the brightly painted halls of the building, throw "hells" and punches at him with abandon, and in general show that he is "one of the fellows". The reaction of these youngsters to the director is a keynote of the spirit at the Boys' Club.

Here, just four steps up from the cluttered brownstone houses where they live, there is beauty and comradeship and wholesome fun in abundance. Not fun that calls for sneaking, and bloodied baseball bats, but the kind that they can tell their folks about and still be proud to be a part of.

A Youngster Makes A Tour

"Do you like the movies, sonny?" Mr. Gregory asked a thirteen-year-old, who had come into the club to "look it over", but who was "sure he wouldn't like it".

"Sure, they're O. K.", he said. "Well, we've got shows here, and they don't cost but a dime. Look around with some of the fellows and see what you think of the place".

When that youngster looked around the club he saw a great deal more than just movies. In one room for boys his age, a lively game of pool was going on, and two boys sparred in a boxing ring with a coach who had been a Golden Gloves champion. There were

leather-covered chairs and heavy wooden tables, where boys and girls could drink "cokes" and talk, or push back the furniture to practice a couple of new dance steps. Yes, there were plenty of facilities here for all of the fun he wanted, and for all of the quiet too.

If a youngster is a reader, he will find books to his heart's content in a library stocked to the ceiling, with all types of literature chosen to make him learn things about his people of which he can be proud.

If he's good with his hands, why not go to the woodworking shop, or the arts and crafts room, or the tailoring class? Perhaps he has a

There is only one misleading thing about the Boys' Club and that is its name. For all over the build- ing, girls are very much in evidence. Many of the activities of the boys and girls are co-educational, and since the administrators have found that after a certain age the young folk like to be together. Girls from 13 years of age carry on their group activities in the Boys' Club, where they find places

for young people, the activities of- fered here are many and varied, ap- pealing to children of al l ages. Is it a nursery de- partment, where they are fed and cared for throughout the day, to be taken home when their mother re- turns from work. Young men who can seek relaxation within the club with their pals. "What's In A Name?"

in the drama classes or the Junior Achievement Club, or idle in the canteen with their friends. They work and play and dance together, under the guidance of a staff of how to have really good times.

Immediately behind the Boys Club there is another building, filled exclusively with girls. It is their club. Here the noise is a little less, since the voices are all soprano and alto, rather than tenor or bass. But here is the same freedom and good time to be had here.

For Ladies Only

One tiny miss toddles importantly into the game room, to play for a while with some of her special "inner group." The junior girls are in the midst of their election, and their lounge is covered with political posters extolling the qualifications of first this and then the other candidate. Throughout the entire house there is tantalizing odor, that increases as you approach the dining room. There, fine girls are busily setting a table with individual place mats and steaming bowls of soup they have just made in the cooking class.

These young people, whether they are three or twenty years old, are finding, day after day, that there are ways to spend spare time that don't call for the policeman's whistle or the "whipping when you get home." Here, in the Harlem Boys' Club they find an outlet for their energies through channels that are healthy. They are learning that fun can really be fun, with no bloody heads and broken windows involved. They are finding that "grown folks" haven't forgotten them. They are growing accustomed to the idea that they have a place, and an important one, in the world of today and the dream of tomorrow.

Next Week: Other organizations working for Harlem youth will be discussed.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

THE EVER-PRESENT and much-discussed problem of juvenile delinquency came to the forefront again last week, first with issuance of the Mayor's Committee report and later with announcement that the public schools will take a hand in the situation.

The Mayor's Committee report disclosed what Negroes all along have known and contended—that there is no rising tide of juvenile delinquency among Negroes, despite daily newspapers attempts to make it so appear.

The public schools entered the picture when Associate Superintendent of Schools Jacob Greenberg declared that school officials have been well aware of the rising tide of juvenile delinquency and have taken steps to meet the problem.

Dr. Greenberg declared that Superintendent

of Schools John E. Wade was "deeply concerned" over the problem and has sought through contact with local agencies, parents organizations and judges of juvenile courts, to bring about a closer relationship between the school and the home as a means of checking this trend. In addition, all of the major divisions of the public school system have taken steps to combat juvenile delinquency.

"Schools officials," said Dr. Greenberg, "have been aware of the situation for some time past and each one of the major divisions of the school system has made vigorous efforts to combat delinquency."

"Superintendent Wade," he continued, "has been deeply concerned with the problem. He has held meetings with local agencies, with representatives of parents' organizations and with judges of juvenile courts with a view to solving this very difficult problem. He has given consideration to the setting up of school organizations that will make it possible to develop closer relations between the school and the home."

"In the Division of Child Welfare, Associate Superintendent Frank J. O'Brien has directed his energies to a study of the problem of delinquency."

"In the junior high school division, class size has been reduced, visiting teachers have been assigned to cooperate with parents, quota teachers have been assigned and vacancies have been filled wherever possible," Dr. Greenberg said. "In the Harlem area, for instance, there will be no teacher vacancies for the term beginning in September. Courses have been modified, and new courses have been set up to meet the needs of the students."

"In the vocational high school division, efforts have been made, especially in the field of supervision and community relationships, to cope with the problems of delinquency."

"In the academic high school division, there has been an increase in adjustment courses and an increase in students registered in the cooperative education program, under which pupils spend half of their time in school and the other half working at jobs. Class size has been reduced, and there has been a concerted drive for better attendance and against illegal employment of children who do not hold the necessary working papers."

This sudden publicly spoken awareness of the problem by the Board of Superintendents is a good sign. For too long have been seen

committees conduct exhaustive researches into various problems only to publish the findings and then sit back and forget all about them. Perhaps, this time, the Board of Education will actually put into practice some of the curative measures it feels will help ameliorate the condition.

We are of the opinion, however, that the Board of Education would do well to "go back" (they would call it that) a step in the matter of discipline and remember that old saying about sparing the rod and spoiling the child. Fundamentally, the cause of delinquency and juvenile problems in the schools is the present lack of disciplinary measures. Children who do wrong and are coddled will continue to do wrong as long as they continue to receive coddling treatment.

We may be considered old-fashioned in this respect but we still have seen the difference in discipline, as administered now, and discipline, as administered when we were in school. We're for old-time disciplinary methods which worked as against a lot of theories and niceties which thus far have failed to even make a dent in the problem.

Perhaps it might be wise to turn attention to delinquency of our educators in their treatment of juvenile delinquency.

City Inaugurates 2-Year \$285,000 Project In 3 Harlem Schools In Fight On Delinquency, Maladjustment

The project is to be financed jointly by the New York Foundation and the school board. The maladjusted children in underprivileged areas, the Board of Education, in cooperation with the New York Foundation, has started a two-year education program in three Harlem schools, to cost \$285,000.

An effort will be made to provide an enriched curriculum for the 5,000 elementary and junior high school pupils involved in the project and bring the school and community closer together. Between special facilities of the school and teachers have been assigned by the board to work with the children. In addition, each school will get the services of psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers and recreational leaders.

Outline of the Program

More extensive than any school program yet attempted, the main purpose is to utilize all of the facilities of the school and community. It calls for keeping the school open evenings, providing after-school and Saturday recreational facilities, additional welfare and teaching personnel, means for bettering parent-school relationships

for the afternoon program for each of the schools. Private funds will make it possible to assign psychiatrists, psychologists, research directors and social service workers. Many of the regular teachers have gone into war service, creating vacancies that must be filled. However, this problem is being rapidly overcome, and the special teachers and other workers will be available soon.

One of the most important aspects of this undertaking will be the emphasis on individualized instruction and guidance. Each pupil will receive special attention. Six extra teachers, selected from the regular staff, are to be assigned to each school. The Bureau of Recreation will assign three more

boys are on the court list as truants or juvenile offenders. The school officials feel that if the delinquency problem can be checked in these "bad spots," a similar pattern might be adopted in other areas of the city. Although the program began last week, it will not be in full operation for another month. The Board

32-1943

Lester Granger Appointed To Advisory Committee Of U. S. Children's Bureau

Age New York, N. Y.

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, was appointed last week by the Honorable Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to serve for three years as a member of the Advisory Committee on Social Services for Children. The Committee is composed of persons who are making significant contributions to child welfare programs throughout the country. Mr. Granger comes to the Committee with a background of experience acquired through his work with the Urban League, the Welfare Council of New York City, the New York State Committee on the Youth Correction Authority, and the Board of Associated Youth-Serving Associations. He also served as a member of the Advisory Committee of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy.

The Committee will advise the Children's Bureau on the operation of its newly reorganized Social Service Division which is responsible for the administration of the Federal-aid program for child welfare services under the Social Security Act.

In announcing the appointment, the National Urban League points out that its local affiliates in 48 cities throughout the country have been especially concerned with devising and supporting wartime programs designed to reduce juvenile delinquency. The lack of economic stability which has been traditional among Negro families, together with the wartime emotionalism which has been especially great in Negro communities, has exposed Negro children to the grave danger that the hysteria of the present adult generation may be transmitted to them unless precautionary measures are taken immediately.

Charter, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Soldiers Will Study Juvenile Delinquency

CAMP LEE, VA.—As result of a Forensic Forum discussion on the "Psychological Effects of Juvenile Delinquency on the Community at

Large," held at the Byrde Street USO recently, a fact finding committee, composed of six civilians and five soldiers from the 11th Regiment of the Quartermaster Replacement Center at Camp Lee, Va., was organized to study methods and formulate resolutions to be presented to City Council on combatting juvenile delinquency in the city of Petersburg.

The soldiers named to the new committee are Sgt. Martin Waters, Hd. 11th; Cpl. Spencer Logan, Co. F, who is written, soon to be released, subject of "Juvenile Delinquency," Master Sgt. Joe Rhulac, Salvage and Labor school; Sgt. Bob Levester, Personnel, 11th, and Pvt. C. M. Patrick, SSO 11th.

The civilians named to the committee are: Miss Ethel Norman, welfare worker from Richmond; A. N. Walker, principal of the Peabody High school, of Petersburg; W. J. Layton, director of the Hanover Industrial school; J. W. Anderson, of the Hanover Industrial school; Mrs. Ruth [redacted], of the Progress-Index newspaper, and Attorney Robert Cooley.

QUESTION OF THE WEEK
 Edited by LLEWELLYN RANSOM

Do you think juvenile delinquents and criminals are born with tendencies to commit crime?

NOV 27 1943

PRO: I DEFINITELY believe there are people born with criminal tendencies. What I mean by crime is the violation of a law or rule established to protect the community from violence. So we should say that some people are born with a compulsion to do harm to others. If you will remember, there are some animals that are vicious and mean without outside influence. They are what they are in their behavior because of the way they feel is the result of the poor arrangement of their bodies, succumb to bad environmental conditions more nerves and glands. Operations and special treatment, and good physique. But the important influences they, like people, were born that way and will in determining whether a child, bright or dull, act abnormally if there is no correction of their behavior. A criminal or a socially useful member of society are in his environment. When we people cannot be corrected because science does not know enough about the mind and its functions, I do not believe in the old Lombrosian theory that all criminals are a throw-back to primitive man and that you can tell one by his head and facial structure. Undoubtedly, many criminals and juvenile delinquents are the result of slum conditions, but we must not forget the abnormally born. If we do, there is a danger of putting Negro underprivileged people in better houses and neighborhoods and finding criminal conditions that we will attribute to race, religion or some other net hate.

man, or a teacher. Crime has no relation to race, creed or nationality. It is true that a boy or girl of limited intelligence and poor physique—of whatever race or nationality—may succumb to bad environmental conditions more readily than a child of naturally good intelligence and good physique. But the important influences in determining whether a child, bright or dull, will become a criminal or a socially useful member of society are in his environment. When we really achieve the "era of the common man," and provide a clean, comfortable home for every child, opportunity for education. I for one am willing to lay my bet that there will be few criminals and no juvenile delinquency.



Viola Ilina, Executive Director, Vocational Foundation, NYC

CON: THOSE of us who work with young delinquents day in and day out know that there are no "born criminals." To become a criminal requires a long period of experience and training of the worst sort. This is not to say that children are born equal. They vary in mental capacity and in physical make-up, but there are no inherited "criminal tendencies." The son of a criminal if brought up in a socially satisfactory environment and if he has the mental capacity and the opportunity for an education, may become a judge, a minister, a physicist.

The Question of the Week.

Informer Houston, Texas

Should Delinquent Boys and Girls Be Held Responsible For Their Acts Against Society or Their Parents and Guardians?

DEC 18 1943 YEA

Perhaps the spirit of the times has much to do with it, but many of the young delinquents seem bent on imitating moviedom's Dead End Kids no matter how many advantages they may have at their disposal. If they are old and rational enough to commit their several offenses, they should be held responsible for them. Try talking to some delinquents in an effort to dissuade them from wrong doing. With minor exceptions one will meet with a smug callousness that is far from innocent.

J. E. Gaines.

DEC 18 1943

There really is no sense like bought sense. Of course it is very expensive, but some young people have to get their's the hard way. Many people provide comfortable homes, ample food, clothing that is good enough, as well as a fairly good pattern of conduct for their children. Some children have all this and are delinquent too.

Bernice King.

DEC 18 1943

Delinquent children are resultants of several causes: poor parental control, parental indulgence, poor teaching in schools, poverty and want plus all of the curiosity, adventure and daring that adolescence represents. Because no one cause produces an adolescent, parents alone should not be held responsible. Some children leave home with good intentions, but if they are called "block-heads", and other epithets are hurled at them at school; they may turn to something else in sheer desperation.

Anon.

Shift Schools Contribute To Delinquency

CHICAGO, (MNP) — Declaring that the double shift schedule of Chicago's southside schools contributed to delinquency and truancy, a school committee report last week suggested that portable buildings be installed or permanent new buildings should be erected. It stated that solution of the crowding problem should be attempted by Negro leaders rather than outside agencies.

The report pointed out that half of the pupils in two of the nation's largest elementary schools, located in the Negro district on Chicago's south side, attend school only half a day. The schools are the Forestville, which has an enrollment of 3,695, and the Willard, with an enrollment of 2,463 pupils.

These schools are among 100 southside schools which have two or more grades on a double shift-schedule, whereby part of the pupils attend a morning session and others an afternoon session. One school operates all grades on the double shift. DuSable and Wendell Phillips, Negro high schools, both are entirely on double shifts, said the report.

3 Bedford-Stuyvesant Kids--and a 'Home'

Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.



These young "terrorists" (in the language of the anti-Negro press, inspired by the anti-Negro "presentment" of the Kings County Grand Jury), are taking home some wood—at 20 cents a bushel—for use in cooking and heating. This photo was made near the community sawmill and woodlot on Sumter St., Bedford-Stuyvesant, at 3:30 p.m. yesterday afternoon. The adjoining house, and the sawdust pile and the garbage cans, is the kind of "home" to which these boys

return at 1841 Fulton St.

—Daily Worker Photos

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

DELINQUENCY HERE AGAIN ON INCREASE

Mayor's Committee Notes Rise
for 1942-43 After 17-Year
Low in 1943

4,208 CASES IN SIX MONTHS

Children's Court Record Gives
Figures—Boys Lead Girls
in the Analysis

Juvenile delinquency in New York City, after dropping to a seventeen-year low point in 1941, is again on the increase, it was disclosed yesterday in an interim report by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency.

The report, statistical in nature

and virtually devoid of interpretive matter, showed an increase in both alleged delinquency and adjudicated delinquency in the 7-to-15-year-old age group both in 1942 and the first four months of 1943.

Attributing this increase in part to a change in administrative procedure in the Children's Court, which handles such cases, the report pointed out that even with the increases, the total of cases handled in this court in 1942 "pre-linquent" is distributed unevenly among sex, age and race groups graph covering the city's juvenile and delinquency record in forty years.

The report, approved without dissent by all ten members of the committee, pointed out that in a 1943 the court handled 4,208 cases legal sense juvenile delinquency covers only children between the ages of 7 and fifteen inclusive, a point often confusing to the general public.

Ages Cause of Confusion

"Much of the current concern about 'juvenile delinquency' and many of the more lurid stories actually relate to adolescent offenders of the age of 16 and over, and not to 'juvenile delinquents'," it said.

"This distinction in the age groups is important not only for the purpose of interpreting correctly the court statistics but because the problems of children below the age of 16 are, as a class, different from the upper 'teen-age' children in such fundamental respects as mental and emotional maturity, physical development and economic and social factors."

The committee, which promised in its report to issue subsequent reports dealing with adolescent delinquents, was named last February by the Mayor. Non-partisan in personnel, the committee, headed by Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands, received broad powers, including that of subpoena. The report represents the results of its first six months of study.

Deals With Recent Trends

The section of the report dealing with general recent trends in the field says:

"Our study reveals that the court handled 5,742 cases of 'alleged' delinquency in 1941 and 6,109 such cases in 1942, an increase of 367 cases of 'alleged' delinquency, including repeaters. "Children adjudicated delinquent (as distinguished from cases of alleged delinquency) numbered 3,197

in 1941 and 3,560 in 1942, an increase of 363 in the number of children found delinquent. The increase of 363 children is in part due to a change in the court's administrative procedure.

"There are an estimated 916,000 children in New York City between the ages of 7 and 15 inclusive, this being the age group within the jurisdiction of the Children's Court. The 1942 increase (both as to alleged delinquency and 'found' delinquents) is distributed unevenly among sex, age and race groups graph covering the city's juvenile and delinquency record in forty years.

"During the first six months of 1943 the court handled 4,208 cases of alleged delinquency, compared with 3,250 such cases during the first six months of 1942. This half-year comparative increase amounts to 958 cases of alleged delinquency. Children adjudicated delinquent numbered 1,618 for the first four months of 1943 (final adjudications have not been made in many of the May and June, 1943 cases), compared with 1,248 children during the comparable period in 1942, amounting to an increase of 370 children in 1943.

Ages and Races Are Listed

Other sections of the report break down juvenile delinquency by age, race, sex, neighborhood and type of offense, the committee holding that such statistical analysis is "only a necessary first step toward constructive recommendations."

"Too many reports," said the committee's statement, "have stopped with the presentation of general statistics and over-simplified conclusions. But the factual data revealed by statistics, together with a realistic consideration of the social and economic factors affecting the young citizen, must be taken into account before a workable program can be evolved."

Figures presented in the report show that there is greater delinquency among boys than among girls. The citywide total for boys in 1942 was 2,707 as compared to 2,512, while the statistics for girls are 853 and 685 for the respective years. "Delinquency among white children for the same years was 6,109 such cases in 1942, an increase of 367 cases of 'alleged' delinquency, including repeaters. greater white population. The citywide total for whites in 1942 was 2,326 and 2,058 in 1941, while for Negro children it was 1,228 in 1942 and 1,135 in 1941.

representing the parochial schools, and Dr. John E. Wade, City Superintendent of Schools.

Other members of the committee producing the report are two representatives of the Domestic Relations Court, Justices W. Bruce Cobb and Hubert T. Delany; Councilmen Rita Casey and Gertrude W. Klein, Supreme Court Justice Charles W. Froessel, District Attorney Samuel J. Foley, of the Bronx; Alexander A. Mayper, representing the United Parents Association; the Rev. John B. Mc-

The Conditions in Harlem

Also noted in discussing rate of delinquency in various communities of the city, was the fact that proportionate increase, although Bay Ridge section was the only one in the borough to show a decrease, representing an increase of thirteen cases. The Bronx, too, had an increase of thirteen cases.

Condemn Times on Harlem Delinquency

AUG 18 1943

Daily Worker

New York, N. Y.

The Peoples Committee, of which Councilman Adam Clayton Powell is chairman, issued a statement yesterday on juvenile delinquency among New York Negroes, incidentally taking the New York Times to task for alleged dishonesty in its comment last Friday on the report of the Mayor's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency.

The Peoples Committee statement says:

"The recent study by the Mayor's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency . . . provides additional statistics to show that Negro youth are not white youngsters than among Negroes."

The statement declares that the Times article, "through the dastardly sin of omission," created the impression that delinquency among Negro children is greater than it is among white children. It quotes the following sentence as "maliciously turned" by the Times to distort the actual facts: "Delinquency among white children for the same years was greater than among Negro youngsters, as is natural because of the greater white population."

The Peoples Committee itself italicized the latter part of the sentence in order to show how the Times article created an erroneous impression. The Committee's statement adds that the "absolute figures for unequal quantities of course have little significance" and declared that the newspaper, in failing to reduce the accompanying statistics to ratios, "the only mathematical figures which have any true relative meaning," gave a totally wrong picture of Negro juvenile delinquency as compared to delinquency among white children.

"A bit of simple arithmetic produces the startling fact that the rate of increase of delinquency among white youth for the specified period is 13 per cent as compared with 8 per cent for Negro youth," the statement says.

"Harlem, and, indeed, the entire City of New York, should be proud and encouraged that the crime rate for the Negro has not taken a sharp step upward, as might justly be expected during a period of increased tenseness and heightened discrimination and prejudice."

The Peoples Committee declares it to be "extremely important, in view of the adverse publicity to the contrary, that New York be informed of the fact that, even relatively speaking juvenile delinquency is more on the increase among white youngsters than among Negroes."

Birmingham Post

Birmingham, Alabama

A Community Problem

The problem of juvenile delinquency which is causing so much concern throughout the country has not gone unnoticed in Birmingham and Jefferson County. For many months it has been studied by a committee of the Jefferson County Co-ordinating Council of Social Forces under the direction of Dr. I. R. Obenchain and its findings and conclusions, together with other data will be presented to a meeting of interested and influential citizens to be held at the Tutwiler Hotel Monday evening at the call of Presidents R. H. Wharton and W. Cooper Green of the County and City Commissions.

It is the hope of Mr. Wharton, Mr. Green and others who are interested that out of the meeting Monday will develop a council of citizens organized to carry forward the work already started and to develop a program of delinquency prevention.

Facts already brought to light indicate that:

Sixty per cent of Jefferson County's young delinquents come from families known to the Department of Public Welfare;

In Birmingham the four districts with the worst housing facilities have the highest number of "problem families;"

The average delinquent boy or girl does not go beyond the sixth grade in school;

The age at which delinquency most frequently occurs is 14 1-2 years and "problem children" usually develop from nine to 12 months earlier.

Five hundred and ten children brought to court in 1935 were studied and the record shows that of that number 142 have been back to court at least once; of the total number 174 had brothers or sisters with court records.

Arrests for vagrancy in Birmingham average 200 per month. Of that number 77 per cent are women, more than two-

thirds of them Negroes. Eighteen per cent were found to be infected with venereal disease and of that number one-third were white women under 21.

In March this year the grand jury, disturbed by the trend in youth delinquency expressed its belief that "many parents are very lax in their control of daughters" and recommended "that parents should never allow their daughters to accompany, without proper chaperon, anyone who is not well known to them or, at any time, to visit places of questionable character where most contacts are made."

"We are thoroughly convinced," the jury report continues, "that this is a matter beyond the control of constituted health and police authorities and the proper handling of the matter rests entirely with the parents of our city and county."

A similar viewpoint is expressed by Judge Henry J. Martin before whom pass in daily review offenders picked up by the Birmingham police. He credits the increase in juvenile delinquency to "a lack of proper parental control." He has found that delinquents "as a rule, are idle. They neither work nor attend school. Many are from disrupted homes." In addition to closer parental guidance and supervision Judge Martin recommends more playgrounds and organized play.

There can be no doubt that this problem must be attacked first in the home but to dismiss it in the belief that parents can or will find a solution would be to close one's eyes to the warning signals set up by such facts as those outlined above.

It is a community problem as well as a home problem and it must be solved by the co-operative effort of the community, parents, the schools and other public agencies already available to deal with it.

The initiative and interest shown by the heads of our city and county governments in seeking to form a county council to deal with the problem merits the time and attention of every citizen.

Tribune

Philadelphia, Pa.

No Crime Wave In Project

Prince L. Edwoods, Sr. Manager of the James Weldon Johnson Homes, 2500 Norris street, was commended this week by officials of the 31st Police District, 26th and York streets, for the excellent juvenile record maintained in the project.

cases of juvenile delinquency or criminal offenses in the project are on record at the York street station. "The environment created by this housing project in the vicinity in which it is located has greatly reduced juvenile delinquency in the entire neighborhood," the official said.

This commendation is recorded by the district in 1942. Of a total 1,547 criminal arrests made in that year 253 were juvenile arrests. One of the criminal offenses was actually in the project.

Amsterdam News

New York, N. Y.

15-Year-Old Expresses Views On Delinquency

Sir: I wish to express my feelings for the girls and boys my age in your newspaper. My ambition is to become a social worker to help the Negro. I have had clubs and was able to make contacts, therefore given the chance to take my members out giving shows but they were given no recognition.

Lately I see many articles on child juvenile delinquency one of which I am included to agree with. In this article I was inclined to agree with the idea of letting children act their age and have their independence. Allow them to do what they think is right and if wrong tell them why it is wrong and why they should discontinue such acts. If they were talked to by some one they admired I believe it is likely they will take their advice.

I am only 15 years old. I attend George Washington High School. I am in fourth term in school. If there is any one of a reliable position whom you can refer me enabling me to confer with so I may tell my ideas in technical details, I would be eternally grateful. Any action on your part will be appreciated. . . .

Argus

St. Louis, Mo.

Girls Juvenile Division Formed In Police Dept.

Sergt. Thomas J. Moran, in charge of the Juvenile Delinquency Division of the Police Department, Wednesday announced the appointment of four women to a new department which will deal with wayward underage girls. The new department is similar to that dealing with boys and is another of the creations of Police Chief Mitchell in streamlining the Police Department.

Police Women Mary Wilson and Lillian Carter were two of those

appointed at special juvenile officers in the delinquency division. They will be sent to school for a period of four weeks to receive special training for their new assignment.

Sergt. Moran stated that the idea of the department is not merely to prevent crime among adolescents, but to guide them. The department will put a guardian arm around young offenders and attempt to help them to find themselves in both civic and home life.

People's Voice

New York, N. Y.

Richmond Court Gets 1st Negro Counselor

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Judge J. H. Ricks of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court announced last week the appointment of Benjamin H. Thompson as the first Negro counselor for his court for Negro juvenile delinquents.

Mr. Thompson has for several years been director of the Brook Playground which has the first and only municipal swimming pool for Negroes. He was also supervisor for 420 women with the PWA.

OCT 23 1943 Virginia Union University, Thompson was a star on the football team during his collegiate days, being known to fans as Big Tom.

Maclin Smith Offers Seven-Point Program In Delinquency Fight

Teachers Of Birmingham Told Of Proposals For Teen-Age Development

Stressing the importance of cooperation between schools, homes, churches and industry in curbing juvenile delinquency in Birmingham, Maclin F. Smith, chairman of the Youth Protective Association, spoke before Birmingham public school teachers at Phillips High School Saturday, giving a suggested seven-point program to aid in stamping out the rise in teenage delinquency.

Quoting figures from the office of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, Mr. Smith pointed out that the alarming increase in delinquency among young girls had in some sections of the country reached 101 per cent.

He added, however, that the situation in Jefferson County is not quite as serious as in some other districts, due largely to what he termed as character building organizations, but that the picture was definitely bad.

Proposing seven steps to curb the rise in delinquency, Mr. Smith suggested:

1. Organizing and coordinating existing agencies working to control juvenile delinquency.
2. Evaluation of the effectiveness of existing agencies, such as the Boys Club, churches, Y. M. C. A.'s and Y. W. C. A.'s.
3. Expansion of these agencies.
4. Establishment of new sub-committees in the various districts composed of young people to work in conjunction with the already established committees.
5. Continuation of radio and newspaper publicity.
6. Establishment of Negro committees in the various communities.
7. Keener parental interest in the recreational and other activities of their children.

Mr. Smith stressed the importance of industry's cooperation in trying to schedule mothers to work on day shifts wherever possible so that they can be at home when their children come home from school in the afternoon.

Asserting his belief that the more serious problems were among the teen-age girls whose records of offenses were rising sharply, Mr. Smith said the cause lay in the fact that not only were more parents engaged in war work, but that many of them were giving their time to volunteer organizations to help the men in the armed services.

Girls also believe it is their duty to "entertain" the soldiers, Mr. Smith said.

How State Found Kids Mistreated In Four of Five SPCC Shelters in City

Only on Staten Island Are They Being Handled Humanely

By EVELYN SEELEY

In all the pages of the voluminous report of the State Social Welfare Dept., only one of New York's five shelters of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children emerged with some of the physical and emotional attributes of the word *shelter*. Only one gave you the feeling that your child—if you were suddenly cut off from him or if he became involved in trouble beyond your solving—would be at home there.

This is the Richmond shelter on Staten Island and its average child population is 14, who stay an average of seven days.

These fortunate 14, out of Greater New York's 500 neglected, dependent and delinquent children who need shelter, may converse at mealtime!

For these 14, says the report, "the meal hour is a happy and relaxed interlude in the day."

Best of Food

For these 14, the food is plentiful and hot . . . of the best quality, and no expense is spared."

For these 14, birthdays are celebrated and the matron often tells a bedtime story.

There are toys for the pre-school kids. There is individual instruction for those of school age.

There is "ample clothing made to fit them individually."

There is a nap for the little children.

The schoolroom is pleasant. The dining room is cheerful and attractive. There is clean bedding twice a week.

The children play in "spacious, well-shaded grounds with a high fence around them" and with "good play facilities."

The "protective aspect of the medical program is good."

Other Shelters

Consider, in contrast, what the

report says it is like at the other shelters:

Manhattan:

"Children spend their time listening to the radio, reading comics, tossing balls, talking in small groups and just sitting listlessly doing nothing."

Brooklyn:

"Conversation during meals is not permitted . . . Food is too often cold before it is served . . . The menu is repetitious and uninteresting, also lacking in vital food elements."

"There is no planned program and no play equipment for active play . . . The children sat listlessly or ran around noisily until exhausted."

"Two 'meditation rooms' are used for solitary confinement as disciplinary measures."

"From July, 1940, to June, 1941, there were 16 quarantines . . .

It's Up to You

If you do not feel that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children shelters provide adequate care for children in time of crisis, write and say so to those agencies responsible for sending children there.

These are the City Welfare Dept., the Children's Court, and ultimately the Mayor. If they cannot bring about change, the Legislature and the Attorney General should exert legal pressure.

Write now to:

Commissioner Leo Arnstein, Welfare Dept., 902 Broadway, New York City.

Judge W. Bruce Cobb, Acting Presiding Justice Children's Court, 135 E. 22d St., New York City.

Mayor La Guardia, City Hall, New York City.

These affected 736 children and lasted intermittently for 26 weeks of the year . . . The large incidence of contagious disease indicates the need for careful review of the medical program.

Repetitious Meals

The Bronx:

"Meals are repetitious . . . The

diet lacking in important food elements. No milk was being given to children over 6, except with cocoa or cereal . . . Other essentials missing: butter, eggs, leafy vegetables, citrus fruits, fresh fruit and raw vegetables . . .

"The service is crude . . . plates filled before the children are called and the food likely to be cold."

"High school children spend school hours aimlessly—the boys in a poorly lighted, badly ventilated room furnished only with wooden benches . . .

"The school is an unhappy and demoralizing experience."

"There is no program for the pre-school group except one hour outdoors when the weather is favorable . . . In the afternoon the children seemed tired and irritable."

(From a volunteer worker: "There is no provision for the little children to take naps in the afternoon. When they are tired, they just put their heads down on the tables or fall asleep on the floor.")

"Clothing is neat and clean . . . but faded shapeless garments for the older boys have a questionable effect."

No Talking at Meals

Queens:

"There is no evidence of conversation during meals . . . Staff comments at one meal hour were loud and irritable . . .

"Food menus are too repetitious. Lacking in sufficient meat and leafy vegetables."

"Only spoons are provided for meals. Knives and forks are considered dangerous. There is need to make the place more homelike and relaxing."

"Dormitories are lumber due to lack of curtains and no use of color . . . Playrooms are unattractive and dreary . . .

"PLAYROOMS ARE DESIGNATED GENERALLY AS DC (DELINQUENT CHILD) OR NC (NEGLECTED CHILD) ROOMS."

"Negro children are segregated." Partial answer to many of these statements is the recommendation, even in case of Staten Island, of higher qualifications and higher pay for personnel.

It is an indisputable fact that housing in the neighborhood environment play a large part in encouraging or discouraging juvenile delinquency. Many of the "Jo-Jo Green's" of the city have been made so, simply because many parents lack suitable living conditions in which to rear their offspring.

Between 1921 and 1943, the number of tenements in Philadelphia has increased from 8,000 to an estimated 26,000. During 1942, 21,292 applications for licenses for tenement houses were filed, and \$62,325.00 was collected in fees.

Courier-Journal

Louisville, Ky.

Owensboro Boy, 5, Dies When Hit By Youth, 10

Owensboro, Ky., Aug. 24 (AP)—

Sub-Standard Tenements Breed Youth Delinquency

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.
by Ruby Jenkins

Renewed emphasis was placed this week on the deplorable condition of certain local tenements occupied by colored families who are not well enough acquainted with the standards set by the Housing Code, a state law passed in 1915, to demand that necessary repairs be made.

As a part of service to Philadelphians, the TRIBUNE will print a series of articles to acquaint the tenants of homes, kept in good repair and the

In addition, the TRIBUNE argues that families living in such tenements report any land-lord who continues to ignore the code, which, among other things, says "every building shall be kept in good repair and the

Police Chief Verne Bell said that Robert Lee Lanham, a Negro, had injured today when struck by Hawes Lee Lanham, 10, white. Bidwell said the blow was the result of an argument between young Curran and a younger brother of Lanham. He said Hawes Lanham was in the custody of Acting County Judge F. A. Roby pending a police investigation.

Mother's Place Is in Home, Fulton's Judge Watkins Says

By WELLINGTON WRIGHT.

for her children to live in.

"The proper and patriotic place for a mother is in her home and not in a war plant."

This is the considered opinion of Judge Garland M. Watkins, of the Fulton county juvenile court, who said that the time they get here. More often than not, the right sort of home country we have made great progress in the last 20 years. We have better schools and better teachers and the facilities are adequate school budget, but we are making progress. I am insisting on the importance of this for the reason that the schools should be the recreational centers of the communities they serve.

Judge Watkins, for nearly 22 years on the bench of the juvenile court, talked with a Constitution of the home.

While on this topic, Judge Watkins remarked that he couldn't help but think of the children of the postwar days.

"Everybody now seems to be engaged in postwar planning," he continued. "Well, in regard to the children of postwar days, I'm wondering on two matters—first, if we can't so gear up our economic structure as to proper habitations for our children; and second, if our society can't devise a plan—whereby the head of a family can make a just salary, or wage, adequate enough to support his family so that his wife can stay at home and look after the children. If we can solve these problems, we can go a long way toward solving the problem of juvenile delinquency."

In reiterating his opinion of the importance of the home as the first line of defense against juvenile delinquency, Judge Watkins showed concern at the large increase in the number of juveniles who have come into his court during the first 10 months of 1943. For this period, the official figures show a total of 1,514 cases and 1,055 for the same period of 1942, an increase of 30½ per cent. While unwilling to say so flatly, Judge Watkins suspects that the fact that many mothers have gone into war work may have a good deal to do with this marked increase in the number of juvenile delinquent cases.

The breakdown of these totals is as follows: 647 white male in 1943 against 367 in 1942, an increase of 43 per cent; 144 white female against 97, an increase of 33 per cent; 585 Negro male against 471, an increase of 20 per cent; 138 Negro female against 120, an increase of 15 per cent.

White Delinquency.

Of these figures, Judge Watkins said: "This is the second year since 1915, when this court came into existence, when the increase in white delinquency was greater than that of the colored. I'm wondering if the fact that so many white mothers have gone into war plants doesn't have a lot to do with this."

Of course, Judge Watkins is for patriotism and all for doing everything possible to win the war as quickly as possible. But he is emphatically concerned about what's going on in respect to the home.

"The home is the basis of our society, the bulwark of our civilization," he continued. "Yet at the present time the home is being undermined and it is my definite opinion, gained from my long experience in the juvenile court, that the most patriotic thing a mother can do is to remain in her home and make it a fit and proper place

10 children, then we could get to the roots of the problem. For then the teacher could recognize the very first manifestation of juvenile delinquency and could make the proper adjustments. At that stage, juvenile delinquency is largely a problem in behavior and a competent teacher could rather easily make the necessary adjustments."

Better Schools.

"I want to say that here in this country we have made great progress in the last 20 years. We have better schools and better teachers and the facilities are adequate school budget, but we are making progress. I am insisting on the importance of this for the reason that the schools should be the recreational centers of the communities they serve."

"Their importance in this regard lies in the fact that they are available now. The equipment and the facilities are already in existence. And you can always find teachers who are competent and willing to supervise these recreational facilities. They should receive extra pay for doing so, but the important point is that they are here right now. If we'll only use what we have now available—that, in my opinion, would greatly aid in preventing juvenile delinquency."

School a Social Agency.

Judge Watkins said that he didn't oppose playgrounds and community centers as such, but that they should supplement the schools rather than take their places as recreational centers.

"The school is the only social agency we have," he continued, "that reaches every class of people. For that reason it's the only agency that can reach every class of potential juvenile delinquent."

"But, in conclusion, I want to utter a word of warning; we should concentrate on the major thing—the home. We should arouse fathers and mothers to the importance of the home in our society and civilization. And when we do that we have won our fight to prevent juvenile delinquency."

The Northwest

Enterprise

Seattle, Washington

CURFEW LAW

AIMED AT

PARENTS ALSO

A new curfew ordinance for

Seattle youngsters, placing a major share of the burden for compliance on parents, will be placed before the City Council for consideration soon, Mayor William F. Devin said today after a two-hour meeting of his curfew com-

mittee. The ordinance, based on a model law recently prepared by the state and recommended for acceptance by cities, provides that children under 15 years old must be on the streets and away from public places after the designated curfew hour, probably 10 o'clock, Mayor Devin said.

Parents Face Arrest

"This new ordinance also provides that parents who willingly or negligently permit their child to violate this curfew law are liable to arrest and punishment," the mayor said, "I believe this is one of its most important points."

The model curfew regulation, if approved, would require youngsters under 16 to be off the streets by 10 o'clock.

Another provision of the proposed regulation would prohibit children between the ages of 15 and 18 gathering or loitering on the streets after the curfew hour.

The committee recommended that the City Council pass the model ordinance.

The meeting of the committee was called as an outgrowth of complaints the mayor said he had received that children remain in theatres after the curfew hour.

Theatres to Help

Representatives of the theatre owners attended and pledged their support and cooperation in the enforcement of the new ordinance when it is passed, Devin said. He explained that they had agreed to refuse to sell tickets to youngsters after an hour which would not permit them to see a full show by 10 o'clock, or to admit the youngsters with the understanding they would leave the theatre at the curfew hour.

Representation on the committee includes the Seattle Schools, Parent-Teacher Association, Police Department, City Council, theatre owners, the Newsboys' Union and the state committee on juvenile delinquency.

The Northwest

Enterprise

Seattle, Washington

HEY YOU KIDS,

EVERY NITE AT 10 P. M.

EVERY MOUSE TO HIS OWN HOUSE

Seattle youths between 16 and 18 years of age who have been of little legal concern to municipal authorities, will be off the streets and away from public places by 10 o'clock tonight—or else.

Stringent provisions of the new law, sponsored by Councilwoman Mrs. F. F. Powell, will prohibit the presence of minors in public places, including theatres, after 10 o'clock unless accompanied by a parent or guardian.

The ordinance, if passed, will make it unlawful for parents or guardians to willfully or negligently permit minors to violate the ordinance, and make it unlawful for adults, including parents or guardians, to congregate or loiter with minors after the curfew hour.

Recreation is no cure-all, pointed out OWI, but if properly supervised will cut down on the trend and produce better boys and girls, and a better America.

Pick-Ups And

'War Gangs'

Running Wild

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.
Comprehensive OWI Study
Reveals Shocking Trends

By S. W. GARLINGTON
Since "father has gone to war and mother's gone to work" young runaways, boys' gangs and pick-up girls are becoming a national menace. This was the conclusion of an Office of War Information (OWI) report released Saturday. In describing the alarming growth in truancy, theft cases and the unprecedented spread of venereal disease among young girls, OWI pointed out that of the number of cases (70,000) coming before eighty-three courts the percentage of increase was two and a half times as great among white children as among Negroes.

Young Pick-Ups Increasing
In the comprehensive report, based on juvenile delinquency reports from public and private agencies throughout the nation, OWI said that the number of juvenile cases involving boys increased 11.3 per cent, while the ratio for girls jumped 38 per cent from 1940 through 1942. "Pick-up girls" rated high on the list. 878 cities revealed such practices increasing at break-neck speed. Cities near military camps and defense are hardest hit, both with pick-ups and venereal disease among girls from 12 years up.

The older girls to entertain. The OWI, but if properly supervised will cut down on the trend and produce better boys and girls, and a better America.

Suggested Remedies

The delinquency wave can be cut down by the coordination of public action and private effort by the Federal, State and community governments. Among the suggestion was the use of "Dry Night Clubs"—YWCA-USO homes of "Dry Night Clubs"—entertainments—and the youngsters to play; no place for curfew laws.

Court Reports Sharp Rise In Delinquency in January

**141 More Cases in 1943
Month Than in Same Period
In 1942**

New York's delinquency problem is growing worse.

Figures for January, 1943, released without comment by W. Bruce Cobb, Acting Presiding Justice of the Court of Domestic Relations, show a sharp increase over 1942 in the number of delinquent cases.

The figures, obviously incomplete, show an even sharper increase over January, 1941, our last peacetime year.

The total for January, 1943, is 477.

The total for January, 1941, was 303, or an increase of 174. The figure in 1942 was 336.

Cobb's release, unlike his last report, failed to include cases of neglected children.

The cases listed by Cobb are those of children who actually have appeared in Children's Court to answer to charges.

They do not include minor offenses handled informally by the Bureau of Adjustment of the Court of Domestic Relations. Neglected children are brought into the Court by neighbors, welfare agencies, or the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Mayor's Attitude

Mayor La Guardia has consistently decried any attempt to present the problem of increased delinquency in New York. His attitude has been that presentations of facts and requests for better services to meet the problem were the work of alarmists and publicity seekers.

The Mayor in January told City Council that New York City did not have a juvenile delinquency problem.

The January, 1943, figures show a 57 per cent increase in juvenile delinquency cases over January, 1941, which almost parallels the worst English experience in the early months of the war.

PM printed a series of stories on this problem in September, 1942. The Mayor has just appointed a committee to which Investigation Commissioner Herlands (who was designated months ago to look into the problem of delinquency) is to submit a report.

Nothing Concrete

Meanwhile, neither the Mayor nor the

Board of Estimate has done anything concrete to meet the problem:

¶ The staff of the Children's Court, now bearing the brunt of increased delinquency in the city, has not even been brought up to peacetime strength. There are almost 30 vacancies in the probation staff left unfilled. These positions are provided for in the budget.

¶ Playgrounds in the city have not been increased. They have, in fact, been reduced.

¶ Special services in the schools, such as visiting teachers, have been curtailed.

¶ There is real need for more regular teachers.

Here are the figures indicating the upward spiral of delinquency cases as represented for the months of January, 1941; January, 1942, and January, 1943.

The total for boys in 1941 was 255; in 1942, 259; in 1943, 368. The 1943 figure shows an increase of 44 per cent over 1941.

The total for girls in 1941 was 48; in 1942, 77; in 1943, 109, or an increase over 1941 of 127.8 per cent.

The figures can be further broken down as follows:

	Boys		Girls	
	White	Negro	White	Negro
1941....	160	95	32	16
1942....	195	64	38	39
1943....	247	121	73	36

The total percentage increase for girls, both white and Negro, was 128 per cent in 1943, as compared to January, 1941.

The percentage increase for Negro girls was 125 per cent, which is slightly lower than the increase per cent for white girls, which was 128, in January, 1943, over January, 1941.

The increased percentages of boys in 1943 over 1941 was 44 per cent, but, of this increase, 54 per cent represents white delinquents as against 27 per cent for Negroes.

The figures released by Cobb cover the month of January, 1942, and January, 1943, without taking into account delinquency cases in the last comparable peacetime month.

By Associated Press, New York, February 7, 1943

TRENDS IN CHILD DELINQUENCY

Great Britain during its first year of war experienced an increase of more than 40 per cent in juvenile delinquency. The increase in the United States has been more moderate, ranging from 10 per cent in large cities up to 33 per cent in smaller cities which have enjoyed a rapid expansion as centres

of war industry or are near large military or naval establishments. Manhattan less affected by such activities—than any other of the five boroughs

Two striking facts are brought out in all recent studies of child delinquency. The first is that there has been a more rapid rate of increase in delinquency among teen-age girls than among teen-age boys. The second is that the rate of increase among whites is more rapid than among Negro youths. Social workers and criminologists are in general agreement in believing that the primary cause of the wartime rise in child delinquency is to be found in the widespread disruption of family life—with fathers in the military forces, mothers employed in war industry, and children largely deprived of parental care and guidance in a period of unusual emotional stress.

Experts have little difficulty in accounting for the rise in delinquency among teen-age girls, although they point out that a part of the rise may be more apparent than real. As a part of the campaign against venereal disease in the armed forces, police officers in communities near training camps have been instructed to pick up young girls found in the company of servicemen, where there is reason to believe that the girls may be engaging in prostitution. Formerly, such girls may have had equally immoral relations with men without coming to the attention of police authorities.

Greater difficulty is encountered in explaining the slower increase in juvenile delinquency rates among Negroes than among whites. In New York City there was an increase of 10.8 per cent in the number of cases of child delinquency in 1942 over 1941. The increase for whites was 12.3 per cent; for Negroes it was 8.0 per cent. In Harlem, largest Negro community in the United States, the number of colored boys brought into court last year was actually 75 fewer than in 1941, although there was an increase of 35 in the number of Negro girl delinquents.

For the five boroughs of New York City taken together there was an increase of 9.3 per cent in the number of white boys arrested, but an increase of only 5.0 per cent in arrests of Negro boys. Arrests of white girls increased by 26.6 per cent over 1941; arrests of Negro girls, 16.9 per cent.

If the employment of women in war industries is playing a major part in the rise in child delinquency, as sociologists contend, the discriminations against Negro women in industry may be playing a part in the slower rise in delinquency rates among their offspring.

The New York figures show that the Borough of Manhattan was the only one of the five boroughs to record fewer arrests of juveniles in 1942 than in 1941. Compared with a decline of 14 cases in Manhattan, the Borough of Richmond showed an increase of 75 cases. In proportion to population, Richmond had the highest child delinquency rate of any of the five boroughs. Richmond also had the highest number of cases of neglected children in proportion to population in 1942. In this connection it has been pointed out that Richmond has been more affected by war production activities—and

which make up the City of New York.

Judge Redd, that he might give his time to the pressing problems of Domestic Relations. It suggests that two additional case workers be employed. The report shows that the procedure under the present system is not satisfactory. No longer do policemen appear to accuse the children.

Some of the reasons for growing delinquency may be traced directly to the inadequacy of the court system itself. The old Mint Street bastille, for example, is always overcrowded, and times have passed it by. Boys and girls wait behind its bars too long; State institutions have no room for them. There is no place at all for Negro girls. The Court itself has inadequate quarters, is understaffed, is served too often by workers without professional training. There is no provision for quarters in which private interviews might be held. The committee would right that by providing new quarters, and some are already available. It would provide a

Old Ways For The Young

Committee Found County Juvenile Court System Outmoded to the Point of Danger

City and County officials can scarcely accumulate evils of many years of neglect. Mecklenburg's rate of juvenile delinquency is up, and still climbing. There has been a marked increase in cases involving Negroes, and in the past year white girls have passed more through the court. The 1,146 cases handled by Judge Marion Redd last year tell the story, but only half of it. As many more were disposed of

Negro Ministerial Group Seeks Appointment Of City Juvenile Officer

Says Delinquency Must Be Combated; Study Plan Further

The Hampton council took under advisement yesterday a request by the Hampton Negro Ministerial association that a probation and juvenile officer be appointed and told spokesmen for the group to obtain further information for a later report.

Individually, members of the council declared the request was "sound," that it would be a forward step and that the need was immediate. Each expressed himself as being favorable but additional data was believed necessary before a well-conceived program could be adopted.

Rev. J. W. Patterson, First Baptist church, told the council that delinquency was increasing and that there was no question of the need for a probation officer to devote full time to correction of delinquency. He said the ministerial association heartily endorsed the request and asked favorable action.

Rev. Patterson added that the association had approved and seeks the appointment of Rev. J. T. Johnson, who holds a small pastorate and could devote almost his entire time to the momentous problem of delinquency. The aspirant, he declared, has had several years experience in juvenile work and is familiar with the problems.

Paul Williams told the council that it is "absolutely necessary for Negro families to have someone to supervise the welfare of Negro children" and pointed out that children eight to 12 years old are frequently on the streets at a late hour. "Better supervision and measures to prevent juvenile delinquency may go a long way toward squashing the 'ice-pick during the blackout' rumors and those of the 'Eleanor clerks,'" he said.

Endorses Johnson

Rev. George S. Russell of the Queen Street Baptist church added that the ministerial group endorses the appointment of Rev. Johnson and pointed out that "these are serious times" and the "Negroes

want to do their part and carry their share of the burden."

H. Clark Thompson, city attorney, pointed out several flagrant cases of juvenile delinquency which he said is developing into serious crimes and mentioned, among other instances, the case of two boys, the oldest nine, who struck an aged Fox Hill man in the head with rocks seriously injuring him and then confessing they did it to "get his money." He said the delinquency was just as serious a problem for the whites and pointed out that children under 18 cannot be placed in jail unless ordered by the court. Over that age, he said, they may be tried as an adult.

City Manager J. B. Sinclair Jr., asked if the group proposed to carry out the corrective work in the county and was told "we had not thought of it but it is a good idea."

Rev. Patterson said the association would immediately appeal to the board of supervisors since much trouble is being caused by children in the county and the program could not be fruitful unless carried on throughout the entire area.

There was a discussion of salary and duties and Councilman Harry F. Marrow said he felt details should be more complete and that the judge of the circuit court should be asked to outline a workable program. He said he also favored and would back the appointment of a white juvenile officer.

Councilman H. S. East suggested that if the board of supervisors would endorse the program, a joint arrangement could be set-up with each political sub-division sharing the costs of offices.

The ministerial group said it would report its findings after placing the proposal before the supervisors.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

**"LESS JUVENILE
DELINQUENCY
IS AMONG NEGROES**

MAR 12 1943

White Youth Excell In
Waywardness, Says
"Click" Magazine

NEW YORK—There is less juvenile delinquency among Negroes than among whites, despite a nation-wide rise of 21 per cent in juvenile delinquency since the war began, Click Magazine declares in a copyrighted article appearing in its April issue, out on the newsstands February 26th.

This startling reversal of the popularly-held but erroneous theory that delinquency among Negroes is greater than among whites, comes as part of story carried by Click on the methods used in Hartford, Conn., to combat the rising tide of waywardness among teen age Americans.

The Click article reveals that Hartford began preparing for trouble in its youth in 1940, long before Pearl Harbor. Its Council of Social Agencies made precise plans for the coming emergency, and last summer engaged a criminologist to study their work to date. As a result of this planning and study, Hartford has discovered a number of important facts.

These are Click reports, "that no single agency in itself can prevent delinquency; that once a family is broken up . . . a potential delinquency case has been created; that punishment does not straighten out kids; that they must be given exciting substitutes for the thrills they find in gangs and dangerous play; that delinquency among Negroes does not exceed their ratio to the population and is, in fact, less than among whites."

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.
**Angered at Grades,
Two Boys Wreck
School in W. Va.**

Logan, W. Va., April 3 (AP).—Two Negro boys who didn't like the grades they had been getting virtually wrecked the one-room school at Denue in Rum Creek, 8 miles from Logan, Deputy Sheriff Andy McNeely reported today.

McNeely disclosed that windows had been broken, books from the library torn and strewn about the floor and class records destroyed.

"The place was a mess," said McNeely. He added that the vandalism made it necessary to suspend classes yesterday, but that no word was mentioned of the incident for publication pending the arrest of the boys, who have confessed.

The culprits, 14 and 16, will receive a hearing before Judge C. C. Chambers in Juvenile Court Monday. Meantime school officials are making an inventory to determine the damage.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.
**Report Shows
Rise of Juvenile
Delinquency**

The alarming rise here of juvenile delinquency during the past year was blamed yesterday on an overcrowded Washington which had become the "focal point for war-directed activities and reflected the whole seething, chaotic period," according to the annual report of the District Juvenile Court submitted to Congress.

Judge Fay L. Bentley, who prepared the report, pointed out that during the past 10 years—from 1932 to 1942—juvenile delinquency had increased in the District more than 138 per cent. The increase of juvenile complaints reaching the court during the 1941-1942 period was 31 per cent, the report said.

One of the reasons given for the increase was that the court was badly understaffed at the present time. The report stated that at least 17 additional social workers, one supervisor and at least six stenographers were needed.

Parents leaving their children home without supervision while they worked in war industries was also mentioned as another contributing cause to the increase in delinquency, and also the fact that so many fathers were now in serv-

The largest proportion of complaints reaching the court was on boys, the report said. Complaints in this group constituted 90.6 per cent of the total. Girls were named in 9.4 per cent of the complaints.

The report stated there was a slight drop in the number of complaints received on Negro children during the fiscal year 1942, when the number constitutes 58.1 per cent of the total whereas during the 1941 period it constituted 58.9 per cent.

Complaints referred to the court by the Metropolitan Police constituted 90 per cent of all referrals. The report pointed out that 57.8 per cent of the complaints received were for stealing.

During 1942 a total of 1593 cases

were heard, of which 1325 were delinquency and 268 dependency. The report also stated that a greater percentage of the cases heard by the court in 1942 were first hearings than of those heard in 1941. The report mentioned the lack of a psychiatrist on the present staff of the court. It pointed out that juvenile courts in other localities have met this need by an adequate staff of trained social workers and by the utilization of a psychiatric clinic consisting of a psychiatrist, psychologist and physician.

for purposes of combating juvenile delinquency in Harlem under the sponsorship among others of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Nonorary chairman of the city, which expects to launch a block campaign next month, will be Justice Francis E. Rivers of City Court.

among youths from 14 to 17. "I understand that there has been an increase among young people above the age of 16, but my jurisdiction ends there, and I can report only for delinquency in up to the age of 16," the judge asserted.

"It has been demonstrated," he declared, "that wholesome club activities provide children with necessary outlets for their energy and reduce delinquency."

There were negligible increases in up to the age of 16, the judge asserted.

delinquency among negro girls, asserted.

Although the trend in other and among white boys and girls. "It has been demonstrated," he declared, "that wholesome club activities provide children with necessary outlets for their energy and reduce delinquency."

There was an increase of one-half children under 14 during the first division of the Vocational Foundation, Inc., of 122 E. 22nd St. Delinquency in 1942, increased 22 per cent

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World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.
**Harlem Youth Aid
Campaign Planned**

Plans were under study today for the organization of a Harlem Vocational Foundation, Inc., of 122 E. 22nd St.

English delinquency showing that Plans were under study today for the organization of a Harlem Vocational Foundation, Inc., of 122 E. 22nd St.

There was an increase of one-half children under 14 during the first division of the Vocational Foundation, Inc., of 122 E. 22nd St.

Delinquency in 1942, increased 22 per cent

Surprising Trend Here
Despite War's Tension

MAY 5 1943

New York, N. Y

Rarely had New York witnessed such outright provocations against Negroes as the vicious accusations hurled against Bedford-Stuyvesant citizens during the past week by New York newspapers, local politicians aligned with the corrupt Brooklyn Kelly machine, and fascist-minded business men. The attack opened when a Kings County Grand Jury

presentment was made public, al-a vigilante and. He dropped his
leging that the section is a seething activities which exposed by the Daily
hot-bed of crime in the form of Worker. The priest, according to
"muggings" and molesting of citi-Negro leaders in the section, has
zens on the streets. Children repeatedly referred to the Negro
of grade school age were ac-population in highly inflammatory
cused by the N. Y. Post of tones from his pulpit and in print.
carrying knives on such a wide- Joining the chorus from the in-
spread scale that teachers had toception of the attack were local
force the children to "check" themDemocratic politicians and judges
in before entering school rooms inwho attempted to whip the press
the section. Teachers and socialhysteria into a smear on the La-
workers denied the N. Y. Post storyGuardia administration.

Other charges, all extremely vague, were that clergymen had to close churches and move out of the neighborhood because of alleged molestation by "hoodlums."

Social Worker Assails 'Post' on Scare Interview

Daily Worker

New York, N. Y.

Meanwhile, Mayor LaGuardia was accused of using a "silk glove" toward the so-called lawbreakers in the Grand Jury presentment. The Mayor countered with the charge of "politics" and ordered five hundred policemen into the section to check door to door, church to church, the

Sober-minded citizens, many of them church and civic leaders declared that the race-incitement accusations against virtually the whole Negro population were provocative and grossly exaggerated. They charged that the Grand Jury had callously failed to propose a solution to the real problems of the neighborhood, namely, the lack of decent housing, uncontrolled rents and prices, an almost total lack of social recreational centers and child care and discrimination against Negro job-seekers.

First to make these charges was Peter V. Cacchione, recently re-elected Communist City Councilman, who quickly called a meeting of influential civic, church and union leaders to institute a citizens fact finding committee to get to the bottom of the dynamite-packed situation and to urge the city to institute immediate action for proper housing conditions, child care and other necessary social

Residents of the area pointed out that among the chief instigators of the attack were two men well known to the Negro population because of their notorious record of Negro-baiting. These two, widely quoted in the press and most vociferous for a "clean up" are Sumner Sirtl, wealthy real estate operator and holder of much property in Bedford-Stuyvesant and a Catholic

Bedford-Stuyvesant and a Catholic priest, Monsignor John L. Belford. Sirtl at one time headed a movement to "run the Negroes out" of the section and was accused of organizing and drilling armed men in a vigilante band. He dropped his activities when exposed by the **Daily Worker**. The priest, according to Negro leaders in the section, has repeatedly referred to the Negro population in highly inflammatory tones from his pulpit and in print. Joining the chorus from the inception of the attack were local Democratic politicians and judges

who attempted to whip the press hysteria into a smear on the La Guardia administration.

Social Worker Assails 'Post' on Scare Interview

New York, N. Y.
Miss Helene Nelson, director of
the Jacob Riis Settlement House
yesterday told the Daily Worker
that the NAACP had "grossly
exaggerated" a statement made
regarding Negro children of Brook-
lyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant section.

The N. Y. Post, after interviewing the well known social worker on Wednesday quoted her as having said that "almost every child carries a knife." The paper declared she said the Negro children carried knives ranging in size from pocket to butcher knives. The story was blown up to a big front page headline and carried the vicious intimation that the Negro children of Bedford-Stuyvesant are a pack of knife wielding young criminals.

"Anyone with common sense knows that that is not true," Miss Nelsen said. "The Post didn't print all that I said. I said a lot of the children there are wonderful. I emphasized the need for more child-care and recreational facilities. The Post took part of my remarks and grossly exaggerated them."

The Daily Worker exposed the race-inciting Post story on Thurs-

"ified" man was also reported to have threatened the jury foreman. The Police Department said yesterday that the results of the cross-section police canvass of the area might be ready today. Sixty additional policemen were detailed to the area, although "crimes" and arrests were far below normal.

Meanwhile, the press continued to pick up provocative stories related to the alleged "crime wave" around Alexander, County Grand Jury foreman who reportedly received a pen-
"anonymously" through the
The alleged incident was
into hysterical headlines in
newspapers, especially the
Telegram. A strange "uniden-

children carrying gear to school," she pointed in a nine-year old thrown pen-knife for Kings. "Mainly she, noater b... er child, has knife," Miss Nelson mails. "The children in blown t... ht carry pen-some l... children in World-"

"As far as the knives are concerned, I'm out, "why, my own daughter asked for a knife birthday. Certainly more than any other criminal intentions." He said that many of the knives in the Bedford - Stuyvesant area are do school-

under the Post account
 wild criminals in the
 desant area appeared.
 the Post story a
 an outright provoca-
 20 20 1943
 PLAYGROUNDS
 told the Daily Worker
 what the Bedford-
 needs, and im-
 playgrounds, virtually

Miss Addie Jones Nelson called "slander" and libel.

YOUNG NEGRO BOYS—a few of the thousands of Negro people segregated into the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn—play basketball at the Jacob Riis Center, 33 Hancock St., one of the few recreational centers open to them. —The Worker Photos

Garnet-Patterson Afro-American Curbs Delinquency

Many New Plans Inaugurated to Help Youths Adjust Lives to War

WASHINGTON

How one school, Garnet-Patterson Junior High, is helping to cushion war tensions which foster juvenile delinquency was revealed to the AFRO this week by Walter L. Savoy, principal, and Mrs. Kelsy B. Cooper, social worker who helps to make adjustments between school and the home.

elements on U Street. Competitions and other motivations are said to be increasing the regard for regular and punctual attendance.

Interest in the Citizenship Awards System and School-at-War programs is growing more general. It was pointed out that the majority of the recent behavior

Recess Restrictions Problems have been among lower grade students not yet thoroughly exposed to the influences of the citizenship program.

Mrs. Cooper, the adjustment teacher, endeavors to meet promptly and practically the more extreme cases of maladjustment arising out of personality defects, or social and economic conditions. A full-time guidance counselor, Miss S. R. Quander, is endeavoring to improve attendance and reduce retardation.

Delinquency Committee

A recently formed delinquency committee is organizing citizens who are able and willing to aid the faculty in a home visitation program. Already serving on this committee are:

Capt. Charles Weber of the Thirtieth Police Precinct; E. L. Hayes of the public relations section; B. Armstrong Claytor, Woolley Hall, Dr. Amanda G. Hiley, James E. Walker, Mrs. M. G. Dabney, social worker of the Metropolitan Baptist Church; Rufus G. Byars, Miss E. L. Wynn, school attendance officer; Miss L. E. Brown, probation officer for the juvenile court;

Mrs. Lillian C. Bradford; teachers: Mrs. Cooper, Miss Quander, A. G. Knorr, Ralph Scott, Clayton Bannister, Mrs. Dorothy P. Beckley and Mr. Savoy.

Adjustment Teacher